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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 21.

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# Agricultural.

AMERICAN WOOL.

Its Inferiority to European Wool Scientifically Explained.

The sheep-raising districts in this counand hills of Vermont, Massachusetts, and portions where the changes in temperature are sudden, and the climate is severe. In order to provide a suitable warm covering and protection from the inclement weather nature provides them with a thick weather nature provides them with a thick coat and their wool grows luxuriantly. This growth is aided by an oleaginous fluid september 1997. growth is aided by an oleaginous fluid se-creted in the skin, and when the wool is sticky nature are found adhering to the surface of the hairs. These are treated with but the wool feels rough to the touch, altother different from that grown on sheep the southern countries of Germany. Inpection of our cleansed wool with the microscope reveals cups or crater-shaped proberances still adhering to the hairs. alkali has destroyed the gluten, but not the hard bottom crust of the globules. Chemicals strong enough to remove these affect njuriously the crispy surface of the hairs. The epidermis is broken and destroyed in places, thus weakening the fiber and im pairing the strength and flexibility of the wool. These manifest themselves in the With all the care possible after he wool is woven into cloth there is a lack of that softness to the touch existing in the ine foreign product. The dyes will wear off first at the cup-like excrescences and show a mottled appearance, and if the cups have been all removed will wear pale where the texture has been impaired by the removal. Thus American woolen cloth will not retain uniformity of color nor possess homogeneity of texture equal to the fine Merinos Germany. In order to test the matte beyond peradventure, not long ago one of ome of the best American wool to the most noted German manufactory, where it was subjected in the dyeing-house to exactly the same treatment as the German wool. manifest difference in the outcome settled the question finally. - Philadelphia In-

We find the above article copied into an agricultural exchange, which seems to have accepted the statements contained in it as entirely true. Let us consider these statements in detail. "The sheep-raising districts of this country are in cold sections." What about Southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico and California? These States produce the bulk of the wools grown in the United States. Are they all colder than Southern Germany? Then Vermont, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin can and do grow wools as fine, and of greater strength of fibre, as any country in the world. The Inquirer's reasoning is diametrically opposed to facts when it says that a thick growth of wool interferes with the produc-As wool or fur-bearing animals approach the colder portions of the globe, the finer, the weight and quality of his fleeces.

The oil to which the Inquirer attributes 80 much of the lack of quality of American wool, is not a true oil, but really a mixture

the staple more suppleness and strength, and prevents it from becoming "cotted." American grown wools cannot be surpassed for strength of staple because flock owners always keep a certain amount of oil, or yolk. in the fleeces of their flocks. This dryness that the Inquirer appears to think necessary in a fleece is really a serious fault. When sheep are subjected to drouth, poor feed. sickness or any other condition unsuitable for them, their fleeces become dry, harsh and brittle, because the secretion of this lubricating oil is stopped. Australian and South American flock-owners are after American rams to help their flocks in these very particulars.

Again, we wish to call attention to the fact that no German wool is imported into the United States, so the inference contained in the article that we must have German wool to make good cloth is wholly untrue. The clothing wools imported come largely from Australia and South America, and they are used because they can be had cheaper, not because they are better. It is only a few weeks ago that 300 American Merinos were purchased by an Australian flock owner who has a million and a quarter of sheep, to improve the fleeces of his flock, and a car-load of these were selected from Michigan flocks. Does any sane man believe that this would have been done if American sheep grew inferior wool?

Another point we wish to refer to: The daily press is constantly referring to the fact that our manufacturers have to import fine wools because they cannot be grown in the Union. Now it is a well known fact that the great bulk of the importations are of low grade wools, claimed to be for the manufacture of carpets, which are mixed with the finer grades of home grown and turned into cloth. By bringing them in as carpet wools they are only dutiable at 21/2 to 5c per lb. Let no one imagine that because wools are imported they are of better quality than domestic wools. They are generally much below them in quality, and old sections; among the rocks are used to defraud the government and deceive the purchaser of woolen goods. Cheapness is what the users are after.

The very elements which give them health and make their meat delicious detract from the United States are such varieties of cli-The facts are that within the borders of the quality of goods spun or woven from the mate that there is not a breed of sheep or a grade of wool known which cannot be grown fully equal to that country. As nial exhibition of 1876, in the class of yarns. creted in the skin, and when the wool is sheared small globules of a glutinous and sticky nature are found adhering to the sur-first honors on samples made from wool grown in Southern Pennsylvania. It was placed first for its fineness, elasticity and strength. It is therefore sheer nonsense to talk of our wool-growers not being able to grow the very highest grade of wool known. The *Iuquirer* should send a representative into the wool-growing regions of its own State to learn something of this great industry before it undertakes to tell people all about American wool.

DEHORNING OR DISHORNING.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

Since my article on dehorning appeared in your paper several communications bearing companying reasons that seem to bolster up on it have been published, and as a reply to some I will say that on cranks or cowards I have no time to spend; for such as "Old Genesee" and "J. W. C.," who utterly lack for argument, but brim over with abuse and then withhold their names I consider down right cowards, and to them and all such I shall act the part of the man kicked by a mule, consider their breeding and take no offense. But, Mr. Editor, I think your expression

in last issue incomplete, and shall be pleased to have you answer the following questions in some future issue of the FARMER: 1st, why do you oppose "dishorning," or "dehorning" as you choose to call it? 2nd, why is it wrong? 3rd, what material injury to the usefulness of dairy and breeding animals do you claim it will produce and at what period? 4th, name a breed of polled cattle that is the equal in every respect (aside from horns) and may be substituted in every case for the Jersey, Holstein, Shorthorn and Herefords? 5th, how much less per pound do you expect a fat steer will have to be sold for having been dehorned? 6th, what makes castration and docking a necessity? 7th, did you ever see any that had been dehorned? 9th, did you ever see any serious results J. A. DELL, V. S. from dehorning? ANN ARBOB, Mich.

very far from the fact when he assumes ment, that clover would survive spring tion of good wool. The contrary is known that "Old Genesee" wishes to hide his frosts. I stuck sticks beside several specito every sheep man to be the fact. A dense | identity by using that signature to his com. | mens so as to locate them for regular obclose fleece is always a fine fleece, as the munications. He has been writing over it servation. They did not suddenly wither thicker it grows the finer must be the fibres. for years, and is better known to our readers up, but the sun seemed to bleach them out, as "Old Genesee" than as the Hon. Enos and they did not grow in the least. After a Goodrich, of Fostoria, Genesee Co. We do week or ten days there came quite a hot day, closer and warmer their covering becomes. not think he ever desired to conceal his It is the warm climate in which the fleece | identity or to shirk responsibility by its use. | specimens. There were still some plants to steriorates, the fibre becomes coarser and He is not built that way, and if the Doctor be found, but they were sensibly scarcer more hairy, and the flock-owner is com- meets him and becomes acquainted with than before. I still think if rains had fol-

point if no other. could with equal propriety, ask him to put in a proviso with my statement, that answer them from his standpoint. Many there is a degree of frost or freezing, beyond of oil and potash. It aids in cleansing the of them are theoretical in their nature and which young clover is not safe. So that fleece, because the contact of water immedi- years will have to pass pefore they can be early sowing must take this chance of failately forms a soapy mixture. In France answered from the standpoint of fact. We ure. I have been over the ground to-day this potash is saved and applied to the land hold that dehorning, or dishorning, will in- (May 9th) since the rains, and there is as a fertilizer. Even cold water will wash terfere with the value of animals for breedthis oil out of most fleeces. Not only is ing and dairying purposes. The Doctor doubtless sprouted after the freeze. this oil easily got rid of, but it is also a valutects the fleece from becoming harsh and Doctor's. We have the opinion of some ticed some surface cultivation for crops and had talked of rye roots lying on the surface



Aberdeen-Angus Bull, Owned by Mossom Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont.

their reasoning satisfies us. Let the Doctor prove that this mutilation is neither cruel nor harmful, and we will hereafter champion the practice. Merely asking a lot of questions which cannot from their nature be fully an wered, proves nothing. A child may ask a question which a wise man cannot answer. However, here are some statements from a party who is regarded as an authority on matters pertaining to domestic live stock, Wm. Horne, V. S., of Janesville, Wis., which we find in a recent number of the Country Gentleman:

"We are getting the fruits I said would surely come. One stockman had 60 cows dishorned, and in seven weeks the milk fell from 13 to 9 lbs., and he says that many of them are ruined entirely. I know of quite a number of animals whose heads are nearly rotted off. Five absolutely breathe through the enlarged apertures whence the horns came off. I know of 27 animals which were dishorned; five of them came near dying, two did die, and all the rest degenerated. There is no doubt of the prepotent powers of both cows and bulls ing injuriously affected by dishorning. I challenge any educated veterinarian in the country as to whether or not the vital forces are destroyed to a great extent. The whole suffers by the cruel animal economy practice.

Our correspondent can find a person who is apparently willing to discuss the questions he propounds to us, and when the controversy is over we will be able to say whether it will be "Horne or no horn" with cattlemen hereafter.

CHANGING OPINIONS AND PRAC-TICES.

It is sometimes considered a merit for a farmer to have established opinions and have the ipse dixit pass as law among were discussed. one's followers, is quite refreshing to a pering for successive years, by a person who is best and shortest way of doing things, tends to weaken many of the prevailing opinions long held as sound by practical farmers. I have got beyond accepting any agricultural doctrine as absolutely true without some acthe opinion, to make a good showing for a favorable outcome. It is pure dogged obstinacy for a farmer to continue a practice after his faith in its truth or correctness has become shattered, by seeing better results from a different method. But such perversea boulder out of its bed to start such men off

on a new tangent.

I have often asserted privately, and doubtwould not kill young clover. I still insist that an ordinary frost will not kill it, in will cause it to gradually fade out and die. I have seen clover two days above ground, frezen so stiff that its stems would break off as easily and readily as little spikelets of ice, yet it all came out fresh and uninjured with the sunshine. Three times in different years I have seen young clover badly frosted, and have seen it survive, and thought I was warranted in saying that frost would not kill it. But I now find there are degrees in freezing at which it must succumb. I sowed clover on a 20-acre wheat field the middle of March of this year. A few warm days the first of April brought some of it np. After that we had hard freezing nights and days. I was on the look-We wish to assure Dr. Dell that he is out to make farther proof of my stock statewhich dried up every last one of my marked pelled to go north for new blood to keep up him he will heartly agree with us on that lowed the freeze, and it had turned warm enough to start a growth, each of these lit-As to the questions the Doctor asks, we | tle plants would have survived. I now must

Readers of the FARMER during last year

everything short, and so there was not much chance for a showing in contrast with plowed land. This year I have sowed 13 acres to oats on corn stubble by cultivating them in on the surface, at the rate of only a bushel to the acre. I first sowed them broadcast, and followed up with a two horse wheel cultivator, going both ways, the last time a little deeper than the first. I then planked them down once over. This took | So long as green manure is decaying it is three days and a half with one team. The sowing about three-quarters of a day. Call. on light soil is drought. Clover is lost very ing the labor with the team \$2 00 per day, and to make it round numbers, the sowing the soil. It is at first a weak plant. \$1 00, the cost of labor was \$8 00 for the 13 acres. The ground was entirely clear from grass and weeds, and the corn was cut up at the moot. I finished up the job the 12th not see it was any benefit to the crop, I of April, and up to date I am perfectly satisfied with the outlook. I sowed ten acres after that, over the fence in an adjoining field, which was wheat stubble. Here June grass and sorrel had started, and I plowed it, so as to give the oats a start while the grass and sorrel was standing on its head, and before it regained its equilibrium, which it is sure to do after a little, when plowed in spring. Here I have an opportunity to compare the results of the two processes, plowing and surface cultivation, and shall speak of it after the crops are harvested. There have been other tests of surface cultivation begun in the vicinity, and we shall soon know if the plow, at times, can be dispensed with for a cheaper and more expeditious

MICHIGAN FARMERS CLUB.

The last meeting of the Club was held in practices that never change from year to Grand Rapids on May 8th. Mr. E. F. Bos- do with June grass sod to make it rot? year. To say, I always do so and so, and worth in the chair. Rye, com and clover

reach is near the surface. He quoted from the State Agricultural Reports to show that | the best way.

ness is frequently seen, and it is like prying Dr. Kedzie denies such a statement; that while the doctor says the great reservoir of down drag your land several times. In this nitrogen is the atmosphere, while the way you get the drag as much through the plant is surrounded by the atmosphere in hill as anywhere. You can drag six times, less have published the assertion, that frost which is nitrogen, plants never absorb or after planting, before the corn gets too big; receive any from it. Liebig says the nitro- but if you plant with a hoe this may not do: gen comes from the soil. If so there must any stage of its growth, from its first ap- be some means of returning it to the soil pearance above ground. But a hard freeze other than by barnyard manure. Prof. when ground is dry, followed by dry weather, Beal in the same report says ground should not be fallow. 'The waste of the material for growing crops, from land after the removal of a crop, is very great. Kedzie-in our Agricultural Report of 1887-says spurry 18 worthy of trial, sown in April. Spurry is a new crop and as a catch crop will give equal to six or eight loads of manure to the acre. If there is no gain from the at mosphere how can Dr. Kedzie get a gain if he does not get it from the atmosphere. It is a perfect contradiction of his former statements. In Flanders, the garden of Europe, this is used to great advantage.

A Voice-May the plant not get from the atmosphere valuable manurial qualities if it

does not get nitrogen? Mr. Linderman-The doctor is talking about nitrogen. Prof. Beal-eighth page, Report of '86-says with an adequate supply of nitrogen one can make great crops Now does any one believe that these samples of clover and rye draw all their support from the cattle? There is foundation for all our work if crops can get from the atmosphere what we need for manure. If it does not receive this from the atmosphere but from the soil, then we may be sure that posterity will starve, and for one I should like to have Prof. Kedzie prove his assertions in which I feel he is wrong. This sample of rye was taken from an average of the field. A portion of soil about eight inches square and six inches deep was exhibited taken from a spot in the field where was isolated; not a spear of rye growing within eight inches—it was filled with fine roots so as to make it tenacions An excavation of two feet in depth still showed rye roots. These roots were fine but they were there in great abundance, able characteristic of the sheep in that it proupon just as sound a basis as does the will remember that I advocated and pracinsomuch as to surprise those members who

acts mechanically on stiff clay soil. Where a corn crop was a failure on such land, the weeds were allowed to grow from June; then the crop of growing weeds was turned under and in the fall sowed to rye. The rye was turned under and the ground the following spring planted to potatoes. A good crop was grown. The soil was very mellow and although it was very stiff clay, its mechanical effect was very wonderful. I have reports of an increase of one-third in a crop from turning under rye. I am not opposed to clover, by no means. I use rye as a supplementary crop—as an application to any piece of land which would otherwise lie fallow. When one can let the land lie to grow a crop of clover, raise clover. When you cannot raise clover, raise rye. The certainty of the catch, the cheapness of seed, the use that can be made of the growing crop, for manure, or pasture, or for the grain, gives the rye crop a greater value than is usually supposed. The root of the rye is, like clover, more valuable than the top-at least I think so.

Mr. President-Do you think the effect of turning under this rye crop would be to aid in the growth of a following clover crop? Mr. Linderman-I have no doubt of it. moist. The great trouble in raising clover often after it is fai-ly set, by the dryness of

E. U. Knapp-I have turned under rye when it was way up to my shoulder, as late as it could stand before seeding, but could cannot believe all that is said about this analyzing. They even claim that buckwheat straw is very valuable as a manure.

The question for the day was taken up. Mr. Van Buren--1 would not plant corn before the 20th of May this year. Row with a plow two and a half feet apart, north and south, one way-and use a marker for spacing the other way; six kernels in the hill, this for fodder, two and a half feet apart each way: the corn will be planted about three or four inches deep; harrow it after planting three or four times-this will cover it; drag any way, cornerwise or otherwise. For corn as a field crop I would plant in the same way, but would plant four feet apart each way; had rather have six kernels to the hill than four.

E. U. Knapp-I should think you would have trouble with sod and stone in the covering.

Mr. Van Buren-I have tried it on all kinds of ground with success. What shall I

E. W. Knapp-One week before plowing your sod, sow not less than 100 pounds of Mr. Linderman presented samples of plaster to the acre and your sod will rot. I son's self conceit. But the practice of farm- growing rye as requested at the former do not have a good success in furrowing. meeting; also growing clover, to show the My land is heavier than Mr. Van Buren's. desirous to get at the bottom facts, and the value of rye as a supplementary crop for I prefer to ridge with a plow, drag down the green manuring. The rye wasover eighteen ridge partially; and leave the furrow beinches high and luxuriant. He said that tween the rows to draw the water off, in the growing crop receives large nutriment case of wet weather. To plant on my land from the atmosphere, and this fact is the in furrows, if there came a good rain it foundation of all farming; that a large would wash out the corn, or crop, when amount of a growing crop comes from the young. I prefer a ridge to a furrow. The air, and the growth being turned in keeps up expense of labor is so great at this day that the fertility of the earth. While there may we can ill afford to hoe it much, but I fail to be, and probably is, a store of available fer- raise a crop without hoeing; if it is kept tility to a great depth, that part we can clean it must be hoed in the hills. The old way of using your fingers in every hill is

Mr. Van Buren-To keep your weeds but in a furrow you will never drag out any.

The attendance was very small, and the question was carried over to the 22d inst. The question will be, "What is the best mode of raising corn and potatoes?"

The clover roots and tops showed by Mr.

Linderman were healthy plants of one and two years' growth; the former showing an abundance of strong fibrous roots, and the latter the usual tap root with fewer fibrous ones. It was an interesting exhibit, and showed clearly that the amount of matter in a rye crop has been greatly underestimated by the Club. The past arguments have een more as between the growing of clover and rve, while really those who favor the sowing of rye also favor the sowing of clover; they claim that there are on all farms acres from which a crop is taken that are to be in crop the following year; on all such land so soon as the crop is removed sow rye, that the land be not barren. If corn ground is to be cropped the following year sow rye before the last cultivating; at al, times sow rye. The seed is not expensive it is sure to catch; it can be used for pasture, for a crop, or as a manure. Whether it re ceives its nourishment from the soil or the atmosphere is not of importance as to its practical value to every farmer. Our scientific men claim that the exhaustion of soil comes from the ripening of the seed and not so much from the growth of the plant up to the time of the perfecting of the seed. If this is true then rye or any green crop can be raised with little exhaustion of the soil if used before perfection.

A FEED CUTTER.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mich., May 16th, 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Several furmers have written me to know different cutters, and have finally bought caygeon, Ont., at Dexter Park, Chicago, brittle, as it always does when dry, gives distinguished veterinarians on our side, and gave a few of the results; but the drouth cut and being of no value as a fertilizer. Rye the Smalley. This works very fast, runs

### SHEEP SHEARINGS.

Clinton County Wool Growers' Association. Official record of public shearing held at Hilliker's feed barn, St. Johns, Saturday.

April 28th, 1888. DECATUR BROSS, Sec.

| OWNER.   | BREEDER.   | NAME OF EHREP.  | NAME OF SIRE.  | r laber   |                   | ys'  |             | of<br>Carcass<br>lbs. oz.  |  |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|---|-------------------|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |   | _  | Ear   | Ag                | Grov   | Sta         | lbs.   | oz.  | lbs.   | 01.  |
| Thenando Ellis W I Carnes R B Caruss Theron Shaver Theron Shaver A O Hunty A O Hunty | W I Caruss. R B Caruss. W I Caruss. F N Bissell. RNaOF Atwo'd Owner. | Rams Umbo the Great R F Caruss 142 W I Caruss 34 E N Bissell 462 R N & O F A 329. R B Caruss 201 R B Caruss 201 R B Caruss 201 T Shaver 101 T Shaver 102 Cotswold Cotswold Wether Wether  **Ews** | Ball's No 70. Ball's No 70. Ball's No 70. Ball's No 70. Rip Van Winkle. L C Remele 75 R N & O F A 329. Ball's No 70. L W & O Barns 24 L P Clark 301. L P Clark 301. L P Clark 401. Reg'td Cotswold Reg'td Cotswold Reg'td Cotswold | 50<br>142<br>84<br>462<br>329<br>201<br>203<br>259<br>461<br>101<br>102 | 4 8 4 5 2 2 1 1 1 | 368<br>368<br>368<br>368<br>365<br>365<br>365<br>365<br>365<br>365<br>335<br>335 | 2 11 6 15 5 | 136<br>128<br>144<br>104<br>73<br>81<br>47<br>58<br>81<br>102<br>158<br>91<br>85 | 04<br>12<br>08<br>04<br>02<br>08<br>04<br>04<br>04<br>12<br>12 | 81<br>26<br>25<br>23<br>22<br>24<br>16<br>18<br>11<br>9<br>13<br>13<br>14<br>9 | 04<br>04½<br>13<br>12<br>13¼<br>04½<br>06¼<br>12<br>14½<br>06<br>10<br>04<br>10<br>10<br>00¾ |
|  |  | W I Caruss 61<br>R B Caruss 236   |  |   |                   | 322<br>350   | 214         |  | 08   | 16   | 14%  |
|  |  | R B Caruss 208  |  |   |                   | 365  | 3%          |  |  | 10   | 08%  |

Record of Shearing held at Clarkston, May 1st. 1888:

| NAME OF<br>OWNER.   | NAME OF<br>BREEDER.  | NAME OF<br>SHEEP.  | SIRE.  | Ear label<br>Number.                 | ge years. | Weight of<br>Carcass.                         | Days' Growth.     | Length of<br>Staple  | Wei<br>of<br>Flee                            | 1   |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|----------------------|--|---|
|   |  |  |  | MZ                                   | V         | 30  | DD                | 100                  | lb   | 8.  |
| J B Gates & Sons M C Moon M C Moon M C Moon P Voorheis Jr P Voorheis Jr       | OwnerOwnerOwner  | J B Gates & Sons<br>M C Moon 40<br>E S Sprague 27<br>L Sprague 121<br>J B G & Sons 138<br>P V Jr 110<br>Shropshire | C E Smith A Chapman Chas Sprague. Sheldon A D Taylor H R Dewey | 546<br>103<br>91<br>90<br>393<br>177 | 1222      | 108<br>68<br>103<br>114<br>105<br>87<br>203   | 358<br>357        | 21/4<br>21/4<br>25/8 | 17<br>12<br>28<br>24<br>17<br>20<br>15       | 04<br>07<br>04<br>04<br>08<br>04<br>08        |
| Wm Holcomb Wm Holcomb Vm Holcomb J B Gates & Sons P Voorheis Jr P Voorheis Jr | OwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwnerOwner | Wm Holcomb 36<br>Wm Holcomb 39<br>Wm Holcomb 30<br>J B G & Sons 133<br>D P Dewey 402<br>P V Jr 14                  | Hanlen Hanlen Hanlen A D Tayler John L Hayes. P V Jr           | 546<br>546<br>393<br>439             | 1 1 2 2   | 59<br>80<br>69<br>74<br>69<br>72<br>72<br>113 | 409<br>409<br>362 | 2%<br>2%<br>2%<br>2% | 12<br>15<br>11<br>17<br>16<br>18<br>20<br>10 | 08<br>095<br>06<br>08<br>02<br>00<br>06<br>02 |

Macomb County Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association

The eighth annual shearing of the Macomb County Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' association was held at the Romeo Driving Park barn, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May. The morning was very cold, but with bright sunshine it soon became comfortable, The attendance was good, and a fine exhibition of sheep. Whole number of sheep shown was 49, of which 20 were shorn. There was no "raw material" on exhibition. The following is the record of shearing. O. S. BRISTOL, Sec.

| 01  | WNER.  | Breeder.  | SIRB.   | ar label   | ge years.  | ngth of       | eight of | ys,                                    | Wei<br>Flee  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|------------|---------------|----------|--|--|--|
|   |  | -   |   | Ear  | Ag         | fengt         | Weig     | Day                                    | lbs.   | ozs.   |
| J C Thomps<br>J C Thomps<br>J W Thorrin<br>Ed Randall<br>J M Thorrin<br>J E Hosuer &<br>P P Andrews<br>P P Andrews<br>C E Lockwo<br>Thorrington | on. on. on. on. oton. ot | Owner<br>Owner<br>Owner<br>Banker<br>J E Hosner | Macomb. Ruby  | 408<br>374<br>394<br>183<br>67<br>14<br>20<br>90<br>14<br>17<br>15<br>13<br>237<br>121 | 2232211114 |               | 73       | 348<br>390<br>395<br>400<br>395<br>364 | 26<br>18<br>24<br>22<br>22<br>23<br>18<br>16<br>20<br>12<br>26 | 13<br>00<br>08<br>02<br>00<br>07<br>00<br>08<br>09<br>05<br>05<br>07<br>06 |
| C E Lockwood<br>J W Thorrin<br>J C Thompso<br>J C Thompso   | on   | Owner<br>Owner<br>Owner                         | J C Thompson 378.<br>C E Lockwood 12<br>Macomb<br>J C T 370 | 148<br>145<br>183<br>519<br>435<br>48  | 1          | 2<br>1%<br>2% | 64       | 395<br>365                             | 18<br>18<br>17   | 02<br>08<br>02<br>00<br>01<br>14   |

The Lapeer County Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Club.

The following is a report of the fifth annual Sheep Shearing Festival of the Laneer County Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Club, which took place on the fair grounds at Hadley, on May 4th. Rain prevented a large attendance, but some very fine sheep were shorn of which a record is given below. The weather was such that any exhibition was attended with difficulty, and the officers as well as the exhibitors are entitled to special commendation for their efforts, and the degree of success which attended them. In addition to those enumerated a good many fine sheep were exhibited but not shorn. N. B. BLOOD, Secretary,

| Name of Owner.   | Name of Breeder.   | Ear label<br>Number.   | SEX.  | Age years.               | Weight of<br>Sheep. | Days' Growth.   | Length of<br>Staple. | Wei  | f<br>ice.  |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|--|--|
| David Fellows. David Fellows. David Fellows. David Fellows. A Baldwin. D Baldwin. A Baldwin. | J O Hamilton. Fel ows & Conner David Fellows. A Baldwin. A Baldwin. A Baldwin. A Baldwin. D F Stone. L S Burwell C E Gale. | 216<br>14<br>110<br>41<br>83<br>80<br>44<br>24<br>50<br>158<br>227<br>21<br>40<br>19<br>13 | Ram Ewe | 185554281412688111828852 | 80                  | 371<br>360<br>359<br>359<br>359<br>362<br>363<br>362<br>363<br>363<br>370<br>370<br>370<br>370<br>370<br>370<br>370 | 214                  | 16 22 17 18 15 24 20 15 19 14 28 19 14 18 15 18 15 18 8 15 | 09<br>12<br>01<br>01<br>01<br>10<br>05<br>06<br>12<br>01<br>09<br>04<br>02<br>04<br>07<br>15<br>15<br>04<br>08<br>09<br>09<br>04 |

with no trouble by my Morton's tread power, the carrier will carry straight ahead or right or left as desired. It is a superb cut-A. J. Cook. ter. Yours truly.

A FINE ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL

Black Judge 6612, illustrated on this page, has been in the show ring every year since 1883, inclusive, and has never been beaten. In that year he was first as a calf at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition; in 1884 he was first prize yearling at the same show; in dropped twelve lambs last spring and six-1885 at both the Toronto Industrial and at teen this spring; four of them dropped the combined Dominion and Provincial Exhibition held at London he won first in the two year old class, and won the diploma for best bull of any age. In 1886 at the Toronto Industrial he was again first in his class as best bull of any age, and in 1887 at the Provincial Exhibition held at Ottawa he won the same honors. Black Judge will be offered at the auction sale of Aberdeenwhat feed cutter to buy. I have tried five Angus by Mossom Boyd & Go., of Bob-

A Good Lot of Shropshires.

Napoleon, May 4th, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I saw a report in the FARMER a few weeks ago that the Valentine Brothers had a Shropshire ewe drop three lambs. That is all right for one ewe, but I claim the most prolific lot of Shropshire ewes in the United States. I bought, three years ago this spring, five ewes from W. J. Garlock; have saved one ewe lamb, two years old this spring; the rest are four and five years old, which makes six in all. These six ewes triplets and two of them twins. If anybody has a lot of ewes that beats that, let them report and they shall have the belt. I sheared the 25th of April, and these six ewes averaged nine pounds. They were shorn in June last year. I had one yearling e we that clipped fourteen pounds.

DWIGHT RUSSELL.

Growers of peppermint in the southwestern part of the State say the roots of the mint are in poor condition. Prices are low and the outlook is discouraging.

## Che Forse.

Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan for 1888.

| Mendon   |
|--|
| QuincyJune 26 to 29  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Jackson  |
| Grand KapiusJuly 17 to 20 SaginawJuly 24 to 27   |
| Detweit with the second |
| Detwoit 100  |
| Contorville  |
| LansingSept. 24 to 28  |

### THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

The Kentucky Derby, one of the great races of the country, and which has been run every year since 1875, came off on Monday lasts over the Louisville course. The day was cold and raw, and the result was only about 6,000 people saw what was really a great struggle among the seven starters. Gallifet was the favorite, and the other starters were Alexandria, Macbeth, The Chevalier, Zeb Ward, White and Autocrat. Macbeth, the winner, was not backed by his owners, Chicago men, and stood at twelve to one against him. The odds were so great that a few speculators put some money on him. He was looked upon as having been worked too hard this spring, and had been beaten the previous week. The seven started pretty well bunched, and remained so for the first half mile, when Alexandria took the lead, his stable companion, Gallifet, next, the others not half a length apart, except Zeb Ward, who appeared to be already laboring and losing ground. Before the first turn was reached Alexandria fell back and Gallifet assumed the lead, followed by The Chevalier, Outcast and Macbeth. Zab Ward was already out of the hunt. Going down the backstretch the order was Gallifet in the van by two lengths, Macbeth, Autocrat and The Chevalier closely bunched behind, while a length or so away were White and Alexandria. These positions were not materially changed until the last turn was reached, when Covington, on Macbeth, sent the latter along, and by the time the head of the homestretch was reached he was almost on even terms with the leader. Everything else in the race was now hopelessly beaten. A few more jumps and Macbeth had forged ahead, and by the time the eighth pole was reached he had the best of it by two open lengths. McCarthy used whip and spur on Gallifet, but it was perfectly useless, as Macbeth galloped in the easiest of winners by two lengths, although a bit tired at that. White was third, about four lengths behind Gallifet, and then came Alexandria, The Chevalier, Autocrat and Zeb Ward in the order named, and considerably strung out. The time was slower than the average Derby, and the fractions were as follows: First quarter, :25; half, :51; six furlongs, 1:1714; one mile, 1:44; mile and a quarter, 2:111/4; mile and a half, 2:381/4. The winner, owned by the Chicago Stable, is by Macduff, dam Agnes, and is a half brother of the famous Jacobin. He is a gelding and is barely of medium size. Taking the weather and the weight carried the performance is a good one, although not equal to the best record made in the race, as will be seen by the following table of the winners, weight carried, and time made since

| the rac | e was maug | gurated.    |         |         |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Year.   | Winner.    | Second.     | Weight. | Time.   |
| 1875    | Arist des  | Volcano     | 100     | 2:37%   |
|         |            | Creedmoor   |         | 2::8%   |
|         |            | n.Leonard   |         | 2:38    |
|         |            | Himyar      |         | 2:37%   |
|         |            | y. Falsetto |         | 2:37    |
|         |            | Kimball     |         | 3:371/  |
|         |            | Lelex       |         | 2:40    |
|         |            | Runnyme     |         | 2:40%   |
|         |            | Drake Car   |         | 2:43    |
|         |            | Lofun       |         | 2:45%   |
|         |            | Bersan      |         | 2:37%   |
|         |            | Blue Wing   |         | 2:361/8 |
|         |            | . Jim Gore  |         | 2:3914  |
| 1888    | Macbeth    | Gallifet    | 115     | 2:38    |

## IS THIS THE HORSE?

Mr. Kerr wishes to know the pedigree of Kentucky Whip. In the spring of 1864 Richard Peck, of Lima, N. Y., and John W. Taylor, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., brought a brown stallion called by that name to Mr. Peck's farm in Lima. Jas. Haggerty, of Livonia, says he went with the Kentucky Whip stood 16 hands high and acres in Lake County, and paid \$33,000 for it. was a stylish, elegant and highly finished horse. I have before me one of his bills for 1876, giving the following pedigree: Kentucky Whip was sired by the celebrated Whip, and he by the old imported Whip horse known as Blackburn Whip. Kentucky Whip's dam by Young Gilbert; g. dam by La Fayette.

Messrs. Taylor & Peck are both dead, and so far no papers concerning the horse have been found. I have been told that he was bred in Kentucky.

Among names given as references concerning this horse appears S. P. Thompson, Detroit, Mich., Michael Crofoot, Pontiac, Mich., and John Howse, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN P. RAY. HENLOCK LAKE, N. Y., May 18, 1838.

Central Michigan Agricultural Society-List of Entries for Breeders' Stakes.

The entries for the breeders' stakes offered by the Central Michigan Agricultural Society, closed on May 1st, and we give below the list of entries in the various classes:

NO. 1-FOR TWO YEAR OLDS. Entry fees, \$5, May 1st; \$5 Sept. 24th; Sob. s. Geo. Monday by Pilot Medium, dam by Belmont: Walter Clark, Battle Creek, b. m. ferson Mambrino; Kingman Bros., Battle Creek, b. s. Pilot K. by Pilot Medium. dam by Creek, b. 8. Phot R. by Phot Medium, dam by Wild Wagoner; A. I. Barber, Mason, b. m. Queen by Greenbacks, dam by Victor Knight; S. L. Kilbourn, Lansing, br. m. Grace Green-backs by Greenbacks, dam Nell Porter by Leviathan; Dewey & Stewart, Owosso, b. s. Ben Eastin by Louis Napoleon, dam Maggie Eastin by American Clay; John Kelsey, Lanm. Flora C. by Abdallah Patchen by Louis Napoleon; L. C. Webb, Mason, Edwyne by Bonnie Wilkes, dam Trixey buis Napoleon; M. J. Bement, Mason, b. b. m. Edwylie of by Louis Napoleon; M. J. Bement, Mason, b. s. Clothier by J. W. Bailey, dam Cora Bell by Jo Gavin; M. MacBain, Owesso, blk s. Char-ley Owen by Jo Gavin, dam Lady Walker Louis Napoleon; W. W. Starkey, Fowierville, Danagas, dam by General Louis Napoleon; W. W. Starkey, Fowierville b. g. Sirondas by Pasacas, dam by Genera Hampton; J. C. Bauer, Jackson, b. s. Repu tation by Masteriode (595). dam by Hamistonian Hero (2817); D. B. Hibbard, Jackson, ch. s. St. George by Don J. Robinson (451), dam Josie by Black Admiral; Robert Gould

NO. 2.-FOR THREE YEAR OLDS. Entry fees, \$7 May 1st; \$7 Sept. 24th; Socity adds \$50.—Walter Clark, gr. m. Ella C. by ety adds \$50.—Walter Clark, gr. m. Ella C. by Pilot Medium, dam by Jefferson Mambrino; Brown & Smith, b. s. Calboun by Pilot Medium, dam by Bay Middleton; J. E. Corrigan, gr. g. Girflue by Pilot Medium, dam by Golden Dawn; Kingman Bros., g. g. Carl Hodges by Pilot Medium. dam by Shelby Chief; John Kelsey, ch. s. Orphan K. by Abdallah Patchen, dam Pet Morgan by Stud's Morgan; A. M. Cheeney, Lansing, b. s. Signal C. by Grand Sentinel, dam by Almont: L. Anderson, Lansing, b. m. Jenny Star by Masteriode, dam Star Maid by Magnolia; G. N. Hatch, Herton, b. s. Nutling by Nutwood, dam Queen of the 8. Nutling by Nutwood, dam Queen of the West by Ware Colt: Thos. True, b. s. Blue Blood by J. W. Bailey, dam Bessie Turner by Caladonia.

### NO. 8.-FOR FOUR YEAR OLDS.

Entry fees, \$10 May 1st, \$10 Sept. 24th; So ciety adds \$50-S. H. Hamblin, Battle Creek. gr. m. Minerva by Pilot Medium, dam by Daniel Lambert; S. B. Nichols, Battle Creek, g. g. Tyrolean by Pilot Medium, dam by Bay Middleton; F. W. Dickey, Marshall. b. g. Monday Morning by Pilot Medium, dam by Billy Gi.bert, by Louis Napoleon; Kingman Bros., b. m. Lady Bullion by Pilot Medium, dam by Bullion; M. J. Smith, Ionia, b. m. Mollie J. by Montgomery, dam by Notable; W. W. Mitchell. Ionia, g. m. May Mitchell by Pasacas, dam Maid of the Mist by Conklini American Star: Thos. Marshall, Lansing, b. g. Nero, by William Rysdick, Jr., dam Belle nerwood by Geo. Sherwood; James Ande on, Lansing, b. s. Almont Star by Almon Pilot, dam Star Maid by Magnolia.

These stakes will be trotted for during the Fair of the Society, from September 24 to 28. The sires represented in the entries include the most noted in the State for producing speed, such as Pilot Medium, Louis Napoleon, Greenbacks, Masterlode, Grand Sentinel, Jo Gavin and others.

### Horse Gossip.

J. B. HAGGIN, of California, owner of one of the largest racing establishments in the country, has announced his intention of disposing of his entire stock of yearling thoroughbreds. The sale will take place in New York city toward the latter part of June.

AT the sale of the Runnymeade thorough bred yearlings on May 5th, 42 were disposed of for \$53,275, an average of \$1,268 per head. A bay colt by Hindoo, dam Bourbon Belle, by Bonnie Scotland, brought \$8,200, the highest price ever paid for a yearing. He is a full rother to the great Hanover.

THOS. M. TURNER, of Kansas City, died there recently from glanders, after a week of fear. ful suffering. Mr. Turner is said to have been doctoring a horse afflicted with glanders and for a remedy blew salt from his mouth into the animal's postrils. Either in this way, or by getting some of the virus into a slight cut upon his hand, he became inoculated with the poison and death was the result, as

THE breeding stables of the stock farm of R. R. Conklin, near Arshamomcque, Long Island, were destroyed by fire on May 7th. Trotting stock of great value perished in the flames, comprising Anna Wilkes, by King Wilkes; Grace Wilkes, by King Wilkes; Suffolk, half-sister to Rarus; Arshamomoque the last representative of the Telegraph stock; Ringotte, two years, and Conklin Boy, yeariing. Mr. Conklin spent nearly \$50,000 in the construction of the stables.

THE trotting bred stock owned by Commo dore Kittson, deceased, will be sold at auction about June 18. This collection of horses embraces the stallions Blackwood Jr., 2:221/2 Revenue, 2:221/4, and Von Arnim, 2:191/4. Among the lot are the following mares which are now breeding: Gem, pacer, 2:1334; Fannie Witherspoon, 2:16¼; So So, 2:17¼; Minnie R., pacing 2:16% and trotting 2:19; Lady Roife, 2:221/4; Astoria, 2:291/4; Lady Groesbeck, 2:251/2; Sannie G., 2:27, and Lady Logan 5:30.

THE East Saginaw Courier says: "Messrs. Bartow & Enright, proprietors of the East Saginaw Omnibus Line, recently purchased a very handsome pair of white horses. They are a gelding four years old, and a mare three years old, and are full brother and sister. They are of fine size and style and are a model hack or hearse team. They were sired by a Percheron stallion, their dam being of Arabian blood." This is the class of horses Senator Palmer proposed breeding had he secured the horses that he wanted in Arabia. But where did the dams of these horses get the Aroabian blod?

MR. FRED. GEBHARD, somewhat noted as a New York dude and as the owner of the great race-horse Eole, has turned his attention to parties to Rockford, Ill., and that they got the breeding of thoroughbred horses in Callthe horse about eight miles from that place. fornia. He has purchased a ranch of 3,300 For some time past Mr. Gebhard has had this idea in his mind, which accounts for his oftrepeated refusal to sell his horses Eole and St. Saveur, as he wishes to make them the nucleus of what he intends to be one of the stallion Cannon Whip, owned by Major finest stock farms in the United States. A Blythe, of Kentucky; he by Capt. Kennedy's splendid residence, with stables, tracks, etc., will be built on the estate. Eole and St. Saveur will be sent West in the nearfuture.

> THE Hon. August Belmont established a big breeding farm in Kentucky about two years ago. It has been noticed that the animals on the place were remarkably free from disease, and on being questioned concerning the matter. Mr. Belmont said that he attributed the good health of his horses to the fact that they were regularly given a dose of quinine all around, about \$25 worth of the drug being used every month. This establishment was the first to adopt the use of quinine as a preventive of disease, and it is said to be particularly effective in the case of pinkeye, from which the Belmont horses have been entirely free. It will be found equally serviceable for all kinds of stock. We know it is largely used for sheep and cattle in this State where tonics are needed.

> ONE of the surprises of the week was the winning of the Brooklyn Handicap on Tuesday last by The Bard, who was looked upon as having no chance. Last season he was retired by an injury, and it was not expected he would ever run again. The race was between him and Hanover and was a sharp one, the finish being under whip and spur, The Bard winning by a head. There were ten starters, and the track was a heavy one from frequent rains. The Bard's time was 2:13 for the mile and a quarter, Hanover, second, Exile third, Fenelen, Volante, Favor, Oriflamme. Royal Arch, Grover Cleveland, Saxony, and Kaloolah finishing as named. The quarters are made as follows: 25, 501/2, 1:171/2, 1:451/2,

and 2:13. AT the meeting of the National Trotting Association at Chicago last week, first and most important case that Was presented for adjudication regarding the suspension by the Rochester Association of Loretta F., owned by James Boardman, of Jackson, Mich. The ester Association expelled George Tufts,

um, formerly Fontenac (2146), dam Gyp by Magna Charta; Louis Kinney, Albion, b. 8. Ordway by Onward, dam Saacho by Dicks Hamiltonian; James J. Baird, Lansing, b. 8. Redskin by Bud Cook, dam by Indian Chief; Thos. True, Mason, b. m. Gipsey Maid by Dominion Boy, Jr., dam Unknown;

NO. 2.—FOR THERE YEAR OLDS. Little Sioux, and trotted him at several meetings under the name of Happy John, both Wright and horse were suspended till the unlawful winnings (\$274) are returned. In the case of M. Bernard Bowes and the chestnut stallion Circulator, alias Standard Bearer, the unlawfui winnings were paid last year, and the horse is reinstated en payment of \$155 entrance fees. Bowes was fined \$100 and reinstated. George Heitzman, owner, and Leon Falk, driver of Minnie Schaefer, were expelled last fall for suppression of time, and applied for reinstatement. Application refused. It the case of M. M. Morse vs. Frank Starrs, J. M. Smith and the mare Alice Peyton, alias Lady Stevens, Starrs was expelled, and Smith and the mare suspended till unlawful winnings are repaid. Smith was fined \$100 for changing names.

# Che Farm

Food for Dairy Cows.

Hay and cats, admirable as they are, according to Professor Long, rank among the dearest of stock foods, and the farmer can try other materials which will do the same work for a great deal less money, and it is to his advantage to do so if he has a knowledge of the properties of food, and can mix them for himself. Linseed, for example, contains the fat which is so necessary, and in the cheapest form. Three pounds provides one pound of oil-really more than enough for a large cow-but it also contains some of the lean and the bread-like foods.

Cornmeal is one of the cheapest foods known if bought when cheap. It contains the bread of the ration, with small quantities of the fat and the lean in addition; while cotton-cake contains large proportions of the lean or albuminous food, and is the cheapest food of this kind which can be obtained. It also contains, or should contain pure, a large percentage of oil or fat, so that a ten per cent cake would provide a beast with half a pound of oil for every five pounds consumed. Beans and peas are also extremely valuable foods of the same nature, being extra rich in lean, which makes the lean of meat and the curd of milk; but both foods are very deficient in oil.

Linseed cake is not so valuable as linseed, price for price, especially when the quality of the cake is unknown. We know what we get with the pure linseed, but in the cake, as everyone knows who has experience, all kinds of seeds are mixed, while the oil is so pressed that very little is allowed to remain. Cotton cake is cheaper than linseed, and contains more nourishment; but it is more binding, and is more valuable for use with roots, grass, ensilage, and Indian meal. If we mix two foods, we might take Indian meal or pea meal or cotton cake, or rice meal and bean meal. Linseed cake is not so well adapted for use with rice meal or Indian meal, because it is of a similar nature, nor is it so good for use with turnips or mangels, unless for actual fattening purposes. Now, cotton cake and maize are cheap foods when well bought. much cheaper than either oats, linseed cake or hay, and they go further.

The cotton cake has the inestimable adpassing through the cattle as before consumption, so much is the manure enriched milking cows one-half pound linseed steamed in water, three pounds of decorticated cotton cake, and three pounds of Indian meal. irrespective of the roots they will use. If no hay, put plenty of roots and straw, then four to five pounds of the cake would be necessary. Bran is a valuable food, of similar nature to cotton cake, except that it is not so binding; but it is, nevertheless. well adapted for use with Indian meal. which is a capital winter food, being very heating. We have stated that hay is the dearest of all foods. This is because it is necessary to consume so much of it, in order to extract sufficient nourishment to maintain a large animal and to provide her with the means of manufacturing milk.

## Perfect Butter.

Of many thousand samples of butter ex amined by the late Prof. L. B. Arnold, during the last 25 or 30 years, only one was considered by him fit to mark perfect. That sample was found at Bay State Fair, Boston, last fall. Since the announcement of this fact, many have rushed into print to claim the honor of having their butter adjudged perfect by experts. But we may express doubt as to whether so keen a judge as Prof. Arnold was, would have awarded it the seal of perfection. After judgment of the Bay State butter was made by a number, it was found that the maker was selling it in Boston at 80 cents a pound. His, and other samples scoring up to 97, 98 and 99 per cent., were made in the ordinary way by cold-setting, acidifying the cream by setting it in a warm place and frequently stirring it, and churning it as soon as acidity appears distinctly, but before it goes far enough to cut the flavoring oils. The churn was soil has potash enough. Potatoes need plenty stopped as soon as the butter appeared in granular form, the buttermilk then drawn off, the butter carefully washed in cold water until it ran away clear, the butter salted by sprinkling on the salt and lightly stirring it in, when the whole was carefully pressed into a solid mass, and directly packed for market. Simple as this process is, Prof. Arnold justly adds, "It is oftened missed than followed.'

Ripening cream is rightly understood by but few; and the last paper ever prepared by Prof. Arnold was an effort to make this subject clear to the average dairyman. He says, "the importance of atmospheric influence in ripening cream must be recognized in the strife for finest quality of butter." Souring alone is not ripening. It is only one change in ripening cream, but of itself imparts no flavor but that of sour milk or lactic acid. The real butter flavor is developed by oxydation. This may be done with or without souring; but, in the judgment of the writer of this, slight acidity, converting the sugar into lactic acid, is a the small, early varieties of corn rather than benefit in adding to the quality of butter. the large Southern varieties, as the former This stage of fermentation is essential in cheese-making. Why should it not be in butter-making? But, in both cases, great care must be taken not to carry the acid of Agriculture, said before the Senate com too far. If it is, it not only injures quality mittee which investigated the adulteration of

by cutting and wasting the flavoring oils, but hastens decomposition.

Perfect milk is a prime necessity in but ter-making. It must be secreted by healthy cows, fed on sweet, wholesome and nutritious food, and having plenty of clean, sweet water to drink. It must be drawn into clean pails, carefully washed, thoroughly scalded with boiling-not simply hotwater, and well-aired. It must not be exposed to a foul atmosphere and set for creaming as soon after being drawn as possible, and with as little agitation and cooling as possible. The farther the temperature has to fall-ranging from bloodheat to 40 degrees-the more complete the separation of the cream from the milk will be. The fall of temperature may be either in cold water or cold air. Cold water per mits of deep setting, while cold air always demands shallow setting.

With the conditions right, it is just as easy to make perfect butter as it is to make imperfect. The difference in quality is as much owing to difference in conditions as to anything, and perhaps to all other things combined. Hence when we consider the complex composition of milk, its sensitive ness and the sensitiveness of the cow to surrounding conditions, we never visit an average dairyman and his surroundings without marvelling that so much good butter instead of that so much bad butter, is found in the market. We need a better breed of dairymen!

### Rust and Smut.

The prevalence of rust and smut in oats reduces the value of the product of this crop fully ten per cent, or in round numbers more than 60,000,000 bushels, worth in the aggregate \$15,000,000. By the expenditure of only \$7,500 in the purchase of an effective remedy for this parasite, (viz., sulphate of copper, used in the common solution of four ounces in a gallon of water for six bushels of seed), this large loss may be avoided. The same result may be secured in the case of corn or wheat, both of which crops are seriously damaged by the a fine waiter the young fellow would make," smut parasite. It is a timely subject to consider, now that the sowing time of oats and the planting time of corn are approaching. Few farmers think of treating their seed oats and corn in this way, although the wheat seed is almost wholly disinfected, and the favorable results with this crop should be an encouragement to apply the remedy to the others which are equally affected. There are other remedies which are effective, the best of which, for many reasons, is fresh air-slacked lime, well mixed with the seed previously steeped in water, and moistened to caues the lime to adhere. These remedies are applied twenty-four hours before sowing, to give time for the seed to dry. The nature of rust and smut is not per

fectly understood, and a careful investigation of these parasitic diseases of plants would be a wonderful work for some well. managed experiment station to engage in While the botanical character of the large family of rasts is well known, its whole life history is not, and it is supposed the smuts are only a secondary form of the rusts. This is exceedingly doubtful, and for many reasons an untenable hypothesis But that the rusts are very closely related, sa much so as to own in many cases one parentage, is a matter of much probability. It is admitted that the rust of barberry invantage of being nearly as valuable after fects wheat and produces the disease upon this plant, and the writer has found much e to prove that the blackberry rus We might, then, almost make our ration for will do the same. It may be quite possible that these rusts which partake of the same specific character are really transferable from one host to another and vary in some degree as the character of the host varies This variation clearly occurs in some kinds of plant lice, which change color upon different varieties of plum trees, being green upon some and a brownish red upon others, and if it happens with the insects why not with rusts?

The result follows then that the remedies applicable to one kind of rust may be effective with others. This has been shown to be the case as regards the rust of wheat, oats, strawberries and blackberries, which are all prevented by the use of caustic lime, in the form of the fine dry powder due to air or water slacking the fresh quicklime, or to the sulphate of copper solution. It is also true in regard to the smut of oats, corn have not had much experience with raising and wheat, and the similar fungus which produces the rot in potatoes, and is believed to be effective with the black rot in grapes. At any rate so much is known of the effectiveness of these remedies that it is wise to make use of them by applying them

chicks, are very apt to use disinfectants too heavily and so kill many innocently. This is done by mercurial ointment, oil of sassating and the effectiveness of these remedies that it is wise to make use of them by applying them

chicks, are very apt to use disinfectants too heavily and so kill many innocently. This is done by mercurial ointment, oil of sassating and exercise the effectiveness of these remedies that it is wish great care; the mercurial circumstants are the mercurial circumstants. HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and ODA is a matchless Remedy for Consumption, in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs through the produces the rot in potatoes, and is believed to be effective with the black rot in grapes. At any rate so much is known of the effectiveness of these remedies that it is with great care; the mercurial circumstants are the produces the rot in potatoes, and is believed to be effective with the black rot in grapes. At any rate so much is known of the effectiveness of these remedies that it is with great care; the mercurial circumstants are the produces the rot in potatoes, and is believed to use disinfectants too matchless Remedy for Consumption, in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility it is an unequalled Specific Remedy. Prove the produces the rot in potatoes, and is believed to the produces the rot in potatoes, and is believed to the produces the rot in potatoes, and is believed to the prove the produces the rot in potatoes are discovered to the prove the produces the produces the produces the rot in potatoes. The provention of the prove the provention of the provential circumstants are discovered to the provention of the provention of the prove to the seed so as to destroy the spores of the fungus, which are the seed from which the new generation originated. - N. Y. Times,

## Agricultural Items.

HIRAM SIBLEY, of Rochester, annually imports 10,000 bushels of seed peas from Canada. Last year he grew 70,000 bushels of oats for

Some farmers say they see no difference in the action on their soil between leached and unleached ashes. There is a difference and if none is observed it is proof that the of potash in the soil; the crop is then of large and fine tubers.

PRES. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Iowa Agriculural College, does not believe in permanent pastures, preferring a regular rotation of crops, with clover and timothy meadow for two years of the rotation. The land, under rotation, is in better heart and you ge more grass, relatively.

THE Dairyman tells of a strip of country road one and three quarter miles long in a certain New York town, on which reside nine dairy farmers owning 225 cows. These 225 cows, last year, aid not earn their owners quite \$30 each, gross. These are "unprofit able servants."

Those who grow fodder corn for ensilage or winter feed should bear in mind that experiments at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station last year showed that corn cut at the stage when the kernel was just beginning to glaze furnished nearly twice the nutritive value of that cut when th tassels first appeared. It is better to plant reach their full nutritive value a month ear

lier than the latter. PROF. WILEY, chemist to the Departmen

lard, that he would as soon eat lard from hogs that had died as from those slaughtered. He also added: There is nothing deleterious in decomposing animals." Prof. Wiley seems to have quite emancipated himself from the usual prejudices of ordinary mankind. The above statement deserves to be put on record with what is known as the "Wiley lie" about the manufacture of comb honey from para fine and glucose, and the public seems justifled in considering the Department has been rather unfortunate in its choice of a chemist.

out money for extra help, for to to delay even for a week, to plant a crop, sometime ed produced but a small crop of inferior po

vegetables, also of sugar cane and sorghum carrots, which are being extensively grown of late for their consumption, three bushels of these roots being regarded as equal to one bushel of oats. And the carrots give them a sleek, glossy coat, very pleasing to the eve-

PRINCE BISMARCK maintains that the acquirement of language does not imply talent-He thinks the ear rather than the mind is cultivated by a linguist. A consul recently appointed to Ber'in pestered his minister to present him to Bismarck. At length an interview was granted, and, throwing etiquette aside, the consul brought his son with him Bismerck looked annoyed, but the consulboldly presented his heir, with the remark: 'A most remarkable young man, your Highness-he speaks several languages." said Bismarck, coldiy, to the minister at his

\$40 to \$500 to every purchaser of a Thresh

A Mixed Diet for Fowls.

Besides the necessity of pure water, a variety of food is essential to the health of the fowls, and when they are kept in situations where they cannot get insect food some animal matter hashed, rough meat, greens, etc., must be supplied.

and no better egg food can be found. Wheat is acknowledged to be one of th

best egg-producing foods.

Indian corn is fattening. Excellent for a night food. Indian corn should be the food for setting hens, It keeps up a contin-

ual heat in the body of the hen. Rye makes a good occasional food and A number just imported from noted breeders gives life to the stock. Ground bone and in England, recorded and young. Rye makes a good occasional food and oyster shells form egg shells. Always keep

Charcoal fed liberally in small lumps brightens their combs and gives them tonic. It is best to use charcoal made from corn-cobs, as wood charcoal is tasteless and

Milk put in their drink vessels, or given with corn meal scalded in a stiff mass, is not only greatly relished, but is very eggproducing.

promote laying and good health.

wise to make use of them by applying them with great care; the mercurial ointment may nost useful, if carefully used.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# elery

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kid-

WHEN the proper season comes to plant any crop, and the soil is in the right condition, the farmer should never delay to put the seed in the ground, even if he has to pay nakes a difference of one-half in the harvest, especially if the crop be potatoes. Last year there was a great difference between potatoes planted very early and those planted a week or two later; the very early planted yielded a very large crop of good potatoes which sold readily for a good price, while the later plant-

hay form the staples. Yet horses have a liking for other foods, and are very fond of apples, cabbage and many sorts of garden forage. They also are extremely fond of

er, Engine or Saw Mill from The Auitman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio, or any of their numerous branch houses who deal direct with the purchaser. Your fare going and coming paid by them. See their advertisement in another column.

# The Poultry Pard.

Buckwheat is fattening. Feed sparingly

Oats comes next to wheat.

hem handy for the fowls Sand and gravel help the gizzard to cher

up the food. Beef scraps mixed with corn meal mush and fed several times a week make a big difference in the egg supply.

not at all relished by the chickens.

Sunflower seeds may be fed freely.

## Care with Insecticides

The Rural New Yorker says: Persons who be used much weakened with lard, on their heads, and oil of sassafras is still better: but half a teaspoonful is enough to a gill of sweet oil. This will be very effective without danger, if very lightly applied under the wings of the mother hen, or even if little is sprinkled around the nest or coop. Turpentine is a dangerous thing in the hands of a novice or rather in a chicken's throat. Carbolic acid is another deadly thing in careless use. yet it is one of the

For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged

URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys. AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but

neys and Cures their Diseases. Recommended by professional and bu Price \$1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circular WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors BURLINGTON, VT. :1de5:78:eowy

No domesticated animals have so small a variety of food as horses. Oats, corn and

WANTED-TEXAS-WANTED We have several bodies of Farming Land in Northwest Texas, with ri h and productive soil. We wish to arrange with responsible parties to make a business of settling these lands with a substantial class of settlers. We must be satisfied with the charac er and responsibility of parties with have constant. of parties with whom we contract. For further information address MEADE & BOMAM, Real Estate and Investment Brokers, Ft. Wo.th, ma12:1m

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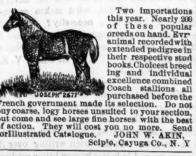
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THE SCIENTIFIC XITOFTOOLS CRINDING MILL "The BEST MILL on EARTH.



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makes of scales now on the market are those manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent tbrough us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. Just look at the prices below and judge for your



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Price \$48 50 and Michigan Farmer one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and fall ections for setting up; either of these scales car be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan All will be boxed and delivered at the depot hicago without extra charge. Every scale will perfect and will be so guaranteed by we and the mufacturers, and the prices above are only one half or one-third the usual prices for the same art cle. To get the scales at above prices of cours the money must be sent to us, and the sender mos

become a subscriber to the FARMER. GIBBONS BROTHERS. DETROIT, MICE

## Horticultural.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

No. 11.

The remarks of Mr. Sharp respecting the arrangement for the joint exhibition of 1887, strongly intimate that either the Horticultural Society was guilty of sharp practice, or the President and Chairman of the Business Committee of the Agricultural Society transcended their authority. As to the latter horn of the dilemma it is not our province to speak. If the former is intended, we challenge the proof, and characterize such insinuation as unworthy of an honorable, fair-minded man. The factes are-the Horticultural Board felt that the offer made might, quite possibly, have been intended to invite if not even to compel a refusal; since the ostensible purpose was, in view of successive non-paying fairs, to reduce expenditures, proportionately, in all departments; while, in fact, the reduction in the Horticultural department was thought to be decidedly excessive as compared with others.

Feeling, however, that it was preferable not to appear as deserting the Agricultural Society in an emergency, a counter proposal was submitted by the Horticultural Society. and accepted, under which both the \$800. proposed for premiums, and the \$600 for expenses, were placed at the disposal of the Horticultural Society; they undertaking to provide an exhibit fully up to the standard of its predecessors.

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These facts together with the plans and purposes of the Horticultural Society in connection therewith, were published broadcast, in appeals to the friends of the Society, and to horticultural exhibitors generally to come to the rescue; and, for the once, to see to it that the exhibit be not allowed to flag, but be kept fully up to the standard of the past, notwithstanding the losses of the Agricultural Society, and its consequent inability to maintain the usual appropriation for this department.

The purposes of the Horticultural Society were fully set forth, and well and generally understood; and had the Agricultural Society felt itself wronged, it should certainly have interposed at once; and, failing to do so, should have felt itself stopped from subsequent complaint.

That the display was all that had been promised, has not, so far as we know, been questioned. That the friends of the Horticultural Society were willing to "stand in the breach," and to furnish the display in the absence of premiums, could have no injurious influence upon the fair, financially or otherwise. Then why does Mr. Sharp or the Society complain of the arrangement, or intimate that it was not a proper and honor-

The impression upon the minds of many horticulturists, that the proposal of the Agricultural Society made in 1887 was probably made to be rejected, finds strong confirmation in the action taken by its Executive Committee in January last.

Its first session, on that occasion, occurring on Monday evening, was, as usual, consumed in routine business; and during the time for the consideration of this matter. and prior to the expected arrival of a committee of the State Horticultural Society, Mr. Sharp, of Jackson, offered the following n, which was discussed at length. and adopted by a vote of sixteen to three: "Resolved, That the Premium List Committee be instructed to report a list of preexceed \$800 in amount, for the Horticultural

Mr. E. H. Scott, as committee from the Horticultural Society, was in attendance on meeting the conference committee was inthe payment of the personal expenses of two horticultural exhibit, constituted the ultimatum of the Agricultural Society.

Department, the same to be under the charge

of a superintendent appointed by the Soci-

Down to and including the fair of 1887, the Agricultural Society had been accustomed to determine the sums to be allowed, of 80 far as we are aware, a proposal had never been submitted by the Horticultural Society, until that of 1887, to which Mr. Sharp takes exception.

Under these circumstances the inference seemed unavoidable that the offering, discussion and adoption of the resolution already quoted, thus early in the session, in the absence of those authorized to speak for the Horticultural Society, must have been to place the Horticultural Department in the hands of a superintendent of their own selection, in contravention of the usual practice, could scarcely be understood to be less than a deliberate, though tacit, avowal of their purpose to close the connection between the two organizations.

Upon the report of Mr. Scott to the Horti-Cultural Board this action was felt to be an ried on in Illinois, both last year and this, prolific, and the market is rarely overstockexpression of distrust, which they were not conscious of having deserved; and which they, very regretfully, interpreted as notice that they were no longer wanted.

Mr. Sharp (alluding to the remarks of Mr. the finger of scorn at the mother, now no further nourishment. Well and truly said! And when this now emaciated "mother" (by brevet) "gives" the strong and mature

him go, what can he do but go? erlain, in January, 1887, in which occasion was taken to unfavorably compare the horti-Fair with the one made during the same eason at the West Michigan fair at Grand Rapids; and which he deemed to have been

in a much larger hall, which was filled by the piling up of duplicates, with the mere purpose of attracting attention by quantity, much as was the earlier practice of the State Agricultural Society, while, at the same time, the Horticultural Society was engaged in suppressing needless duplicates, and in discouraging the display of such showy varieties as are notoriously unworthy, thus increasing the value of the exhibits while of water. diminishing their quantity; and that it yet had more or less fruit, unopened from lack of room to display it, possibly the apparent fling at the Horticultural Society's exhibit might have been omitted.

The labor done by the officials and friends of the State Horticultural Society, excepting only that of the Secretary, has been wholly been paid. Its care has been rather to see that its expenditures and efforts were judiclously made, than to trim its sails to catch the breezes of popular favor. Had Mr. Sharp been so far interested in its work as to have learned, even a little, respecting the unpaid efforts of its officials and friends, and of the high and honorable position accorded to it, both at home and abroad, as well as of the enviable reputation which, largely through its efforts, has accrued to our State, it would indeed be passing strange if he could have imagined that all this has been accomplished, mainly within the life of this Society, and still have applied the word gift to the pittance received from the State Agricultural Society, for the work so largely done under its auspices, much of which, it is freely conceded, could not been done but for this or some other equivalent means.

Insecticides.

T. T. LYON.

Prof. F. M. Webster read a very exhaustive paper on the subject of insecticides be fore the Indiana Horticultural Society recently. Prof. Webster covers the whole

ground and his paper is valuable for refer-

Insecticides are of necessity of two kinds, one which destroys by reason of its effects internally, the other which destroys by contact. The former can be used only against such insects as possess jaws, and, therefore, devour their food; the latter can be applied both against these and those which only puncture their food plant, and, therefore, would not partake of the former at all. Substances which destroy by contact are not of necessity poisonous, while those which poison must consist of substances which are fatal alike to animals and insect life. For

this reason many people prefer the former. Of poisonous substances, used as insecticides, those of an arsenical nature are the most popular, and are applied either as dry powder, mixed with other ingredients, or in water. For low-growing plants, like the potato, these substances mixed with flour, or some other fine powder, as flour, especially, able one, honorably and faithfully carried causes the poison to adhere to the foliage with greater tenacity. For application to trees and shrubs, liquids are much more easily applied than solids. In either case, however, the substances which meet with favor are Paris green, London purple and white arsenic. their popularity being in the order in which they are given.

Unadulterated Paris green, if applied in the powder, should be thoroughly mixed, one-half pound to twenty pounds of flour, second day's session, in advance of the usual and this mixture dusted upon the plants to be protected. If used in a liquid form, the same amount should be mixed with forty to fifty gallons of water, and applied in the form of a spray, using only enough of the but usually with little effect. The first two mixture to wet the foliage, without drench- are also used to repel the currant worm. ing it. London purple is used in the same manner, but only about one-third of a pound | tobacco and tar, are used to drive | away inwith the above amount of flour or water. In

of the other substances. White arsenic should be used in the same ground insects and those living in burrows proportions as London purple, but if used in the ground. It is also used against rootin the fluid form, it should be first boiled in affecting insects, as is also carbon bisulphide a small amount of water, and this added to and naphthaline, the usual method of appli-Wednesday, (the day during which this the required amount of water to properly matter had usually been reached,) and on dilute it. This substance seems to find less favor than either of the other two, partly liquid in and cover with soil, the fumes of formed of this action, and that this, with because of its liability to be mistaken for other substances on account of the color, or perhaps three persons to supervise the and partly because its use has resulted in injury to the foliage. Prof. Budd, however, an air-tight vessel containing the carbon biclaims to use it continually without harming the foliage of fruit trees, even those of the tenderer varieties.

For single applications for the purpose of its own volition, and to require the written ridding trees, shrubs, or plants of leaf-eatacceptance of the Horticultural Society; and, ing insects, a slightly larger amount of the poisons may be used, but where the plants require several applications, the proportions given will be found the most satisfactory. the foliage of small fruits, after the fruit has results following your labors. been removed or before it has advanced materially toward maturity. For the larger fruits, while still very young, spraying with these arsenical mixtures is a cheap, practiintended to emphasize the unfriendly hint cal and thoroughly effective remedy. The of the previous year; and the determination efficiency of these applications in combatting the codling moth has been settled beyond the shadow of a doubt. Experiments carried on at the New York Experimental profitable to grow for market is nutmeg Station, last year, indicated that the loss by reason of the attack of this insect could be sect enemies to contend with as watermelreduced 69 per cent. by the application of a spray of Paris green and water, three times and men, as they do not need to plug the during the season. Similar experiments carhave, it is claimed, resulted in an estimated reduction of 70 per cent of the loss. The experiments of the California University Ex- drained. A good half crop of potatoes may periment Station, during the present year, be grown on the same land with no detrishow conclusively that three times spraying ment to the melons. Lay off two rows for Scott in the Grange Visitor.) indulged in during the month of May with a mixture of potatoes 30 inches apart, and then leave a a fine burst of sentiment, to the effect that Paris green to 160 gallons of water, gave a space of six feet, making the melon row in the babe, when grown strong and mature gain of 71 per cent of sound fruit; and last- the middle. This will bring the melon ment by Mr. A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw,

not a peck of perfect fruit was obtained.

another orchard in his county which proconclusion that the spraying saved his fruit. In using these mixtures they should be

applied as soon as the bloom disappears, and not continued after the calyx of the fruit has turned downward, whether to destroy the codling moth, or leaf-eating insects.

No stock should be allowed to graze in the fields where these poisons have been apgratuitous, expenses of officers only having plied, until several drenching rains have fallen

Either of these substances can be used in the powder for poisoning baits for cutworms. These baits are simply bunches with the powdered poison, and these laid upon the ground where the worms are known to depredate, and when the latter come forth at night to feed, they partake of the baits, instead of the plants, and are destroyed. Mixtures and substances which kill by

contact, consist of kerosene emulsions, pyrethrum, white hellebore, whale oil soap, lime and sulphur. Kerosene emulsion may be made in three different ways. 1st. By mixing one part milk to two parts kerosene. agitating this until it forms a butter-like mass, which may be reduced in strength by adding thirty or thirty-five parts water. 2d. By dissolving half a pound of whale oil soap (or if this is not to he had, other soap will answer), in one gallon of hot water. using this instead of milk, adding the kerosene while the mixture is still warm. 3d. By substituting eggs for either milk or soap, using eight eggs to one gallon of kerosene. and diluting this with water to the proper strength. These emulsions are not poisonous, and are very effective when used against plant lice, squash bugs and chinch bugs, none of which the arsenical mixtures will kill. They may also be used to destroy caterpillars which feed in exposed positions, or where, on account of the presence of 5th, and discussed fruit prospects in that stock, it is impossible to use poisonous mix-, vicinity. tures. That eggs could be used as a substitute for milk, or soap, in the composition of these emultions, has only recently been learned. Mr. J. N. Latta, of Ligrange coun-

are all of them used in the form of spray. Pyrethrum may be used in the powder mixed with five or even ten times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants, though the mixture should stand in an air-tight vessel several hours before using, in order that the flour may absorb the strength of the pyrethrum powder. The powder also must be studiously kept from the air, as its strength is soon absorbed by the atmosphere. This is a perfectly harmless substance, and can be used anywhere without fear. It is most efficient when used against soft-bodied insects, the larger and hard bodies being 'less susceptible to its effects.

Whale oil soap is used to form a suds, which may be sprinkled or sprayed upon the plants to be protected. This or any other bar soan may be rubbed on the trunks of trees to protect them from the attacks of borers.

Lime, ashes, soot, sulphur, and even road dust is sometimes dusted upon plant lice, The fumes of sulphur, as well as those of sects. Tobacco water is often applied with miums to be offered by this Society, not to fact, many people prefer the purple to either good results. Carbolic acid, one part to one hundred of water, is used both for above cation being to make a small hole in the earth about the affected roots, pour the the fluids and its contact with the bodies of the insects destroying them. If peas or beans infected by the weevil are placed in sulphide the former will be destroyed.

As I have many times stated, both in the meetings of your society and in the agricultural papers, 90 per cent of the efficiency of any insecticide lies in its being properly applied and at the proper time. The development of insects is like a ponderous machine that makes its movements at stated intervals; unless you make these intervals For garden vegetables, such as those of your convenience you must expect more which the foliage is not used for food. For or less disappointment respecting the

Nutmeg Melons. Waldo F. Brown, in the Ohio Farmer, tells how he grows nutmeg melons, which are now quite a commodity, being both

healthful and palatable: Among the crops which I have found muskmelons. They have not so many inons, are not so likely to be damaged by boys melons to see if they are ripe; they are more ed with really good nutmegs. The land should be well manured and well apart in the row, will give about 1,200 hills marketable. From the same number of the hills four inches higher than the level of thumb and finger. trees in an adjoining orchard, not sprayed, of the land, as they will not be so easily flooded by a heavy rain, and compacted.

the results, and at first afraid to make them should begin to work them. The striped public, for fear of being accused of exagger- bug will be on hand, but nutmegs are hardating them, but as there was probably not | ier than either watermelons or cucumbers, and close attention will usually save them. duced so much fruit, he was forced into the I am not sure that I can offer a specific for the bugs, for often they come in such num-Mr. Hammond thinks his mixture was too bers as to destroy the plants almost before strong this year, and next season will use the gardener is aware of their presence. one-half pound of the purple to sixty gallons Anything that helps the thrift and vitality of the plant is good, for the bugs will not work after they are in the rough leaf; so loosen the earth in the hill as soon as you can see them, and sprinkle them with a mixture of cow manure and water made as thick as cream. It is claimed that the strong odor of this will keep the bugs away. I have not had an opportunity to test it, but I know it to be good for the plants and I shall try it this year. A handful of bran to a hill, applied to the plants when the dew is on, not only sprinkled on the leaves but a little piled around the stems will often save them, and the bran is an excellent ferof clover or leaves of cabbage, sprinkled tilizer. Gritty turnpike dust, first sifted. brings down every one. 2. Spreading also a good remedy.

> Use one part of green to eight of flour, and only dust on enough so that it can just he seen. Kerosene and milk, one to ten. thoroughly mixed, and sprinkled on the vines is also a good remedy. I believe that either the bran or turnpike dust used liber ally when plants are damp, and repeated if washed off by rain, before they are beyond the reach of the bug will be found effectual, but would also use the manure water. Another precaution I would advise is to plant plenty of seed at the first planting; put ten or more seeds in the south half of the hill; a week later put as many more in the north half. If you do not get a stand from the first planting you probably will from the second.

Pomology in Washtenaw County. The Washtenaw County Pomological Society held its usual monthly meeting May

J. J. Parshall said he never had better prospects of a fruit crop. He expected 3,000 bushels of peaches if nothing unfavorable intervened. He considered the Lord Palty. has used the substitute, this season, and merston and the Wager peaches as humbugs. reports excellent results. These emulsions S. Mills recollected that forty-two years age, spring frosts had killed peach buds, but

that had not happened since that time. J. D. Baldwin reported excellent prospects, even the tender and shy bearers of the peach family are full of buds. His sixteen varieties of plums look very promising. E. A. Nordman, of Lima, said that apples in his section looked very promising. H. Sessions said his plums never looked better and the prospects of a peach crop were very good.

J. T. Ellis, of Manchester, thought the thrift of the trees and the fruit buds of all classes of fruit trees were astonishing. D. Strickler reported a garden of Eden in

E. Baur stated that his pears were not as promising as at the same time last year. The English sparrows had fed on the pear buds during the winter and done much damage. Grapes were away behind, but in his twenty years experience he had not known them to fail.

The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be that the culture of strawberries about nn Arbor was considered unprofitable The Detroit market is glutted, Parker Earle, of Illinois, shipping a carload of strawberries daily and Detroit market gardeners and neighboring farmers raising enough to supply the demand. Hence Ann Arbor growers cannot profitably ship to Detroit. The topic of injurious insects was next

taken up. Mr. J. D. Baldwin thought that Paris green and London purple were so adulterated now that they were ineffective for spraying trees and that pure arsenic might be used at a cost of ten cents wholesale. While one pound of London purple was used for 100 gallons of rain water, five or six ounces of pure arsenic would be sufficient. Great care would have to be taken in the use of arsenites. The first spraying should be done when the blossoms fall, and the second spraying two weeks later. Prof. E. Baur thought the use of arsenites could be dispensed with, if we would use the hand system for the coddling moth promptly and systematically, and the Ransom process for the plum curculio the first week in May and when blossoms fall, the jarring process. In closing his report of the meeting Prof. Baur says: "It is certainly a humiliating fact that these small pests cannot be controlled by the lord of creation. A cardinal remedy is found in Malachi III, 10 and 12.

Save the Plums.

The curculio, so destructive of the smoothstone fruits (and injurious to early apples and pears) is a small insect, a fourth of an inch long, resembling in size and appearance a ripe hempseed. As soon as the flowers from the plum and apricot fall, it begins its work, by making a small crescent-shaped puncture in the young fruit, now no larger than a pea. Into this puncture it thrusts its egg, which soon hatches, and the young larva enters the fruit, eats and grows, and destroys its value. The smaller plums and those first attacked fall to the ground. The remedy (which is better than all of the many others ever proposed and tested, and which s based on fifty years of successful experience) consists of killing the insects before they have done much harm, by jarring down upon the maternal pabulum, should not point by, but by no means leastly, is an experi- rows 71/4 feet apart, and if planted 5 feet on white sheets, and pinching them bet ween thumb and finger. To make the jarring longer "sleek and fat," when refused Ill., Secretary of the State Horticultural So- to the acre. Even when the land is rich I effectual, insert an iron plug as long as ciety of that State. This experiment was think it pays to manure in the hill so as to one's finger into a hole bored laterally in but when was this scorning perpetrated? not made with the view of proving or disproving any theory, but to determine what son, and if you have poultry manure it will and strike with a heavy hammer could be done by the practical orchardist to be the best and most convenient to use for on the plug. The heavy jar loosens the hold babe a palpable slap in the face, and bids save his fruit. Mr. Hammond used a mix- the purpose. It should be mixed with an of every curculio, and it falls on the sheet ture of London purple and water, mixing equal bulk of rich leaf mould and sprinkled below, is easily seen on the white surface. The earliest blow at the harmonious feel- ene-half pound of the former with about with water to make it heat. Use leaching and is quickly dispatched. The best form ng that had so long existed between the forty gallons of the latter, and spraying three from a manure pile if you can get it. Pile of the sheet is a piece about two yards wide Wo organizations seems to have been given hundred apple trees three times, the cost of it in a conical heap until thoroughly hot, and long, stretched on a light frame, to be in the annual address of President Chamber these applications amounting to three cents then spread it six or eight inches deep and carried on the operator's left arm with the per tree. From these three hundred sprayed turn it every day until the heat subsides, hammer in his right hand. He holds the trees there were gathered 500 busnels of then it will be in condition to use. This sheet first under one side, then, under the ultural exhibit at the last previous State apples, from 60 to 75 per cent of which manure should be prepared under cover, or other, with a sharp blow of the hammer were sound, and 85 to 90 per cent of them at least, covered from heavy rains. Make each time, followed with the finishing pinch

As soon as the blossoms drop and the plums are as large as small peas, the cres-

be begun, going over every tree early in the morning, without intermission, for about three weeks. Sometimes when the insects are most abundant, ten or fifteen may be found at a time on a single tree, but by the continued jarring day after day, they will gradually diminish to one or two or to none. Orchards containing forty or fifty plum trees . the crops of which were so nearly ruined by this insect that not a peck of good fruit remained, have been so completely protected by this process that after the destruction of severa! hundred insects, the trees were afterward seen loaded and bending under their heavy crops of purple and golden fruit: the cost of defending did not amount to more than six cents a year for each tree.

The common mistakes made in destroying the curculio are: 1. Striking the limbs with a mallet which has been padded with cotton to prevent bruising the bark. The blow is thus softened and but few of the insects fall; on the inserted iron plug, one sharp blow and liberally used when the dewif on, is sheets on the wet ground, with boys to carry them from tree to tree. With light rods to Paris green will kill the bugs, but if much stretch one large sheet, and a central crossof it is applied it will also kill the plants, and rod for the operator to carry on his left arm, a difficulty in using it is that it can not well he needs no help, and keeps the sheet dry be applied to the under side of the leaf, as and clean. 3. Beginning the work too late it must be put on when the plants are dry, in the season, after most of the plums have in minute quantities, or it will kill them. been punctured, intermitting it, and stopping too soon.—A Veteran Fruitgrower in N. Y. Tribune.

An Old Swindle Revived.

A number of years ago, some ingenious party invented and advertised through the agricultural papers the "Phœnix fruit-tree invigorator" which he alleged would protect trees from insects and disease, and cure all the ills that tree-kind is heir to. The device consisted of a tin tube or blow-gun and pound package of a mysterious mixture, companied by the directions to bore a hole into the body of the tree and by means of the tube to blow a small quantity of the mixture into it, then plug up the hole. The mysterious compound was nothing more not less than flowers of sulphur mixed with sifted wood-ashes, and the modest price of one dollar was charged for the device.

Clumsily as this trap was set, thousands of unthinking and inexperienced people fell into it, not only paying out their good money for worthless trash, but also injuring their trees to some extent by boring holes into them. Exposure through leading agricultural papers soon drove the rascals to the wall. We now learn that some eastern daily papers are again calling attention to this as a new and approved method of protecting orchards. It is possible that the rascals are at their old tricks again. We are sorry to see the "Phœnix fruit-tree invigorator," phœnix-like, again rise out of its merited oblivion, and we can only advise our readers to let the swindling scheme severely alone. - Orchard and Garden.

Potash for Fruit.

Apple trees are constantly taking up potash from the soil and storing a larger portion of it in the wood, and it is for that reason that in old orchards there is sometimes a dearth in fruitage, because of a scanty sup ply of this essential fertilizer available for use. Where trees have been standing for years, drawing from the natural supply, if there is no application, it is not at all surprising that there should come a time when the available supply is exhausted; not only the potash, but all other mineral plant food. This is undoubtedly one prolific cause of failure, and the decay of trees in old orchards. As a rule farmers are adverse to cultivating orchards and at the same time seem to fail in the realization of the fact that during all the years exhaustion is constantly going on. For the supply of necessary tood to trees there is nothing better nor more natural than ashes, and unless supplied a cause of failure may reasonably be anticipated. Spreading broadcast brings them where they will be carried to the roots of the trees and become at once available. A dressing in summer while fruit is forming will greatly aid its development as it seems to have a specific effect in the refreshing process. - Germantown Telegraph.

Horticultural Items.

Don't use Paris green on the cabbages pyrethrum is the best remedy for the cabbage worm.

A plack Tartarian cherry tree on the grounds of Gen. Bidwell at Chico, Cal., once produced 1,750 pounds of fruit.

SOAK asparagus seed twenty-four hours hour before planting it. It is much more certain to germinate.

MICE in hot-beds can be poisoned with ar senic sprinkled over meal, the surest and most effective way of getting rid of them.

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD'S VINCYARD near Chico, Cal., comprises 3,600 acres and is the largest in the world. Last year one million gallons of wine were made.

SHIPPERS who, knowing the unusual de mand for American fruit in England last season, sent shipments of "faced" fruit, filled in with inferior specimens, lost heavily upon their shipments.

A MAN who runs 41/2 acres of land in Han, cock County, Ohio, reports that he sold, in spite of cold winters and dry summers \$730.50 worth of produce from that area.

There seems no question about the excel lence of the Kieffer pear for canning purposes though horticulturists generally hold diverse opinions in reference to the quality while fresh. Probably the soil and climate where It is grown have more than a little to do with its merits or demerits.

W. F. Brown thinks the nutmer melon a profitable crop for the gardener and truck farmer. He says an acre of vines cught to produce 6,000 melons, which if sold at three cents each would return \$180. But there are many seasons when these melons retail in city markets at three cents each, and then how about the profits!

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says the reason that many raspberry and blackberry fields get full of grass is because they are neg lected during August and September, and in fact during the whole autumn, so when spring opens the grass has full pessession; but even when thus neglected, if the farmer will commence hoeing as soon as the frost leaves the ground it is not a very difficult job to clear Mr. Hammond says he was astonished at | As soon as the plants begin to show you | cent marks will be seen, and the work must | out all of the grass. When it is thought that NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A. C. HAMMOND says a pound of London purple is sufficient for 150 gallons of water used for spraying orchard trees. This quantity is effective and does not burn the foliage. Though scientific men say such applications cannot possibly kill the curculio, Mr. Ham mond notes that his trees, which had previously suffe ed considerably from this pest, were comparatively free from its attacks the year they were sprayed, the sprayed orchard showing much less of their work than the un-

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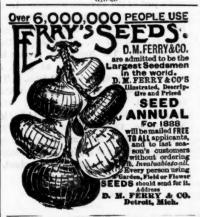
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DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

SLOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN. chedule of Dates Claimed and Place

Where Held. Below we give the dates at which sales of thoroughbred stock will be held in this State, so far as we have been notified. Stockmen who intend holding sales this spring should send in dates at once.

MAY 24.-Smalley Bros., Jackson, Holstein-Friesian cattle.

JUNE 5-D. Henning, Wheatfield, Calhoun Co., Shorthorn and Hereford cattle.

JUNE 7-W. E. Boyden and Wm. Ball, Delhi Mills. Shorthorn cattle.

### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 18,282 bu., against 31,784 bu, the previous week, and 77,023 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 53,541 against 72,819 bu. the previous week and 165,917 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 472,104 bu., against 529,677 bu. last week and 178,372 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on May 12 was 29,271,771 bu. against 31,317,-180 the previous week, and 44,458,103 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 2,035,409 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible sup-

ply shows a decrease of 15, 186,332 bu. The course of the market the past week has been steadily upward, and we take bu the previous week, and 3,805,630 at the pleasure in marking up prices to a higher point than they have reached in a year and a half. A year ago yesterday No. 1 white for the week indicated. Stocks held in sold in this market at 89c, and No. 2 red at store here amount to 6,739 bu., against 88%c. The advance on spot wheat since 11,139 bu. the previous week, and 43,162 our last report is 4c on No. 1 white and 21/4c bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats on No. 2 red. The demand for No. 1 white are again higher, and closed steady. No. 2 4s in advance of the supply. That grade white sold at 41c and No. 2 mixed at reached \$1 01 yesterday, but dropped back 371/4c. On Thursday a sale of No. 2 white to 99c at the close. All grades showed a de- was made at 41½c, but these figures were cline at the close as compared with a week not sustained. The inquiry is entirely for ago. This reaction was to be expected after such a sharp advance, and in the face of remands. Stocks held here are light, and ports of improvements in the crop prospects since the rains. All domestic markets are higher than a week ago, but closed rather weak yesterday. Liverpool is quiet but higher than a week ago.

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat in this market from

| May | 1st to May 18th | , inclusi       | ve:           |   |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
|     |                 | No. 1<br>White. | No. 2<br>Red. | 1 |
| May | 1               | 891/4           | 8934          |   |
| 66  | 2               | 8934            | 8914          |   |
| 64  | 8               | 8936            | 8934          |   |
| 44  | 4               | 89%             | 89            |   |
| 66  | 5               | 9014            | 8914          |   |
| :66 | 7               | 91              | 90%           |   |
| 44  | 8               | 02              | 9136          |   |
| 46  | 9               | 9814            | 9314          |   |
| 66  | 10              | 9314            | 9114          |   |
| 44  | 11              | 94              | 9314          |   |
| 84  | 12              | 95              | 9414          |   |
| 44  | 14              | 97              | 9516          |   |
| 96  | 15              | 96%             | 95            |   |
| 45  | 16              | 1 00            | 97            |   |
|     | 17              | 1 00            | 97            |   |
| 46  | 10              | 00              | 063/          |   |

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the

| arious deals eac | h day | or rue | past  | Y |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| vere as follows: | May.  | June.  | July. |   |
| aturday          |       | 94%    | 9416  |   |
| fonday           |       | 951/4  | 9514  |   |
| nesday           |       | 95     | 94%   |   |
| Vednesday        |       | 96%    | 96    |   |
| hursday          |       | 96%    | 95%   |   |

No. 1 white for May delivery sold at \$1 on Tursday last, and for June at same fignres, since which time values on this grade for future delivery have not been tested.

The rains of the past two weeks have had a good effect on those wheat fields which were not too far gone to be helped. Pastures have been greatly benefitted also. The temperature, however, has been very low for the season, and everything is backward. The season is from two to three weeks later

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

| rope:  | Bushels                             |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Visible supply<br>On passage for United Kingdom<br>On passage for Continent of Europe. | 32,478, 24<br>17,368,00<br>3,090,00 |
| Total bushels April 28, 1888   | 52,921,24                           |
| Total two weeks ago  | 58,627,65                           |

The estimated receipts of foreign an home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending May 5 wer 358,400 bu. less than the estimate ption; and for the eight weeks end ing April 21 the receipts are estimated to have been 4,565,792 bu, less than the con sumption. The receipts show a decrease of 2,778,824 bu. as compared with the con

responding eight weeks in 1887. nents of wheat from India for th week ending April 28, 1888, as per special while to the New York Produce Exc

aggregated 600,000 bu., of which 200,000 was for the United Kingdom and 400,-000 to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 960,000 bushels, of which 820,000 went to the United Kingdom and \$40,000 to the Continent. The total shipments from April 1, 1888, which was the beginning of the crop year, to May 5, 1888, have been 2,920,000 bu., including 760,000 bu. to the United Kingdom, 2,160,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India April 25 was estimated at 1,528,000 bu. The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted quiet with poor demand. Quotations

One year ago the quantity was 2,024,000 bu. for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 9d.@6s. 10d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 6s. 10d.@6s. 11d.; California No. 1. 6s. 11d@7s. 01.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 24,536 bu., against 8,330 bu. the previous week, and 6,848 bu, for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 10.561 bu., against 14,313 bu. the previous week, and 4,300 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on May 12 amounted to 6,924,504 bu. against 9,436,671 bu, the previous week, and 13,766,160 bu. at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 2,512,167 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 14,386 bu. against 7,318 bu. last week, and 7,317 bu. at the corresresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 6,841,656 bu. Corn has ruled steady all week, at one time showing a slight decline but recovering the loss and finally closing at a shade higher values than a week ago. No. 2 yellow is selling at 59c. No. 2 mixed at 59 4c. and No. 3 at 58%. Corn is very scarce in the interior, but now that pastures have started up farmers will be relieved of the heavy burden of buying corn which many have had to stand the past winter. The failure of the crop last season has cost this State a good many thousands of dollars which came directly out of the pockets of the farmers. A large area will be planted to corn this season, and a good crop will be a great blessing. In fact we must have it, the cribs have all been swept clean. At Chicago corn has held its own and made a slight gain during the week. It is not booming, however, and the market is very quiet although steady. Latest quotations in that market were 59%@59%c for No. 2 spot, 59%c for May delivery, 57%c

for June, and 58%c for July. The Liverpool market on Thursday was quiet but values were higher. The following are the latest cable quotations from Liver pool: Spot mixed, 5s. 71/4d. per cental; May delivery, 5s. 5% d., and June 5s. 1%d.

OATS. The receipts at this point for the week were 24,579 bu., against 15,141 bu. the previous week, and 15,547 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 7.187 bn., against 2,700 bu, the previons week, and 7,750 bu, for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on May 12 was 4,108,084 bu., against 4,082,012 corresponding date in 1887. The visible oply shows a decrease of 27,072 bu spot oats, and to meet comsumptive delikely to remain so until the new crop apmars, as the long winter must have caused a much greater consumption than usual. At Chicago oats are higher than a week ago, but the market Thursday was rather week and a part of the advance was lost. Latest quotations in that market yesterday were as ollows: Spot No. 2 mixed, 34%c; May delivery, 35 1/4c; June, 34 1/4c; July, 33 1/4c; August, 29c. The New York market has also advanced, but not to as great an extent as Chicago and Detroit. The shipping demand is light, and the market very quiet. Quotations in that market are as follows: No. 2 white, 44@441/4c; No. 3 white, 43@43%c; No. 2 mixed, 39%

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

The market has weakened a little unde

@40c. In futures No. 2 mixed for June sold

at 29%c, and July at 39%c. Western sold at

42@47c for white, and 38@41c for mixed.

BUTTER.

larger receipts, and outside figures are hard to get. For choice dairy packages of good color and flavor 20c is considered the top of the market, while good butter sells readily at 17@19c, according to quality. Rolls are dull at 16@17c; much of the offerings are worked-over stock which no one wants, and dealers find them difficult to get rid of at any price. Creamery is rather dull, re ceipts being large, and is nominal at 23@ 24c per lb. At Chicago, under an active inquiry for the home trade and rather limited receipts, the market is kept steady at about the figures quoted a week ago. Eastern buyers want stock but do not like to pay the prices asked Roll butter has declined a few points. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: Fancy Elgin creamery, 24 @25c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota do, 21@23c; fair to good do, 20@ 21c; fancy dairies, 21@22c; fine do, 18@ 20c; common and packing stock, 13@14c roll butter, 15@16c. The New York mar ket is fairly steady but lower than a week age. In the decline all grades have suffered about equally. Odd lots which showed a flavor sold above quotations, but they were exceptional. Stocks are light, and with ontinued cool weather are likely to be so for a week yet. This has a steadying in ace upon the market. Quotations in narket on Friday were as follows:

BASTERN STOCK.

 State dairy, tubs, good
 94
 224

 State dairy, tubs, fair
 23
 223

 State dairy, Welsh, tubs, prime
 624

 State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good
 23
 233

 WESTERN STOCK. 21 Western factory, fancy..... Western factory, current make, western factory, ordinary..... The exports of butter from Atlantic ports

for the week ending May 5 were 104,484 lbs, against 68,306 the previous week, and 68,306 for the corresponding week in 1887. CHEESE.

With the exception of State, no new cheese is yet being received here. New Michigan is selling at 12c per lb., with a light demand and values weakening. Old cheese is quoted as follows: Michigan full creams, 121/@13c; Ohio, 11@111/c; New York, 13@13%c; skims, 9@10c. The Chicago market is lower on all grades of new cheese, but is steady at current quotations. Business is largely confined to new Quotations yesterday in that cheese. market were as follows: New full creams, cheddars, 9c per lb.; do flats, 9@ 91/4c; do Young America, 91/2010c; fancy 1-lb skims, 6@8c; poor to fair skims, 2@5c; brick cheese, 14@15c. Old full creams quotable at 11/2@2c higher than above. The New York market has ruled quiet but steady all week. Trading is light on home account, and exporters appear to he inclined to hold off for the present, as the foreign markets are not as strong as a tucky and Indiana %-blood combing, 27c week ago, and prices have declined. Business is nearly altogether confined to new makes except to supply the local market, in which old cheese meets with the most favor as yet. It is selling at very irregular rates, and the trade is of such a nature that Correct quotations could hardly be given. On new cheese quotations yesterday were

as follows: NEW CHEESE. State factory, medium grades cream State factory, light skims. The Liverpool market on Thursday was

nuoted dull for American colored at 52s. 6d. per cwt., and easy for American white at 56s. 6d., a decline of 6d. on colored and 1s. 6d. on white. The receipts of cheese in New York for

the week ending May 12 were 17,500 boxes, against 10,313 the previous week, and 14.746 boxes the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic ports for the same week were 1,433,474 lbs. against 1,344,307 lbs. the previous week, and 257,945 lbs. the corresponding week in In the Chicago Tribune of Tuesday last, we

### WOOL.

The new clip has been sent forward in some quantity in California and Texas, but has not met with a very good reception. At San Francisco the new clip is being piled up in the warehouses to await the action of buyers, who seem very indifferent about investing even at the present low range of values. Stocks at San Francisco are now estimated at from 8 to 10 millions of lbs., and sales are very light. In fact holders would have to submit to a further reduction in price to make sales, and they prefer waiting to see what the future has in store for them rather than accept business on such a asis. The clip will be about 3,000,000

In Texas some sales of the spring clip have een made at 14c for 12 months' growth, but eastern dealers regard this as entirely too high, as such wool is selling at 16@17c in the eastern markets.

At Boston the market is duller than usual with the situation favoring buyers. Considerable fine territory has been sold, but al prices showing a shading of values. Michi ran X wools are in light request at the rices quoted a week ago-261/2027c. Ohio X is quiet at 283, Ohio delaine at 34c, and Michigan delaine at 28c. The Boston Journal says of that market:

"The wool market continues in an unsatisfactory condition. Manufacturers hav been operating fairly to supply presen wants, but they are quite indifferent he future, and take advantage of the disposition of holders to clean up before the comes in. Prices are not much ower than last week, but on most of the ound lots sold concessions had to be made and values are still unsettled. The sales of the week foot up a total of 1,680,500 pounds which is not a bad business, considering the unsatisfactory situation for several week Both buyers and sellers are waiting for the action of Congress on the Tariff bill which is now under discussion. If a bill should be passed or definite action post-poned, the influence of the market would be infavorable to holders, but if a vote were romptly taken and the bill defeated, a rection in favor of the selling interest would it is generally believed, soon set in. Any thing, however, would be better than the resent uncertainty, and the sooner ou one way or another the better it will be for

At Philadelphia the conditions appear to be about the same as in Boston-busines dull, and every one waiting to see what will turn up. The Record, strong free trade,

says in its review of the market: "No consignments of new wools of any nce have yet been received. Shearing is in progress in several sections, and sales have been made in Kentucky and Virgina at 23 to 25c., but purchasers at these ates are generally interior mills that are nomentarily bare of stocks, and the figure e not a reliable indication of the marke for new wools. Local dealers cannot afford to pay these rates at the present condition of the trade and will hold off for lower rices. The uncertain outcome of the tarif gitation and the depression in the woole and worsted trade causes unusual caution nong operators, and the new clips are like me on the market very slowly. Opin flicting and uncertain.'

The New York market is in good shape for buyers, but sellers appear to be badly scared, and are forcing sales at concessions to clean out stocks before the new clip begins to arrive. A lot of Obio XX and above, was sold the past week at 30c., and that is now the recognized price on these choice wools. Texas wools are selling 1/4 to 1%c per lb. lower than a month ago, as the new wool now being received makes dealers anxious to realize. The losses on these wools must be very heavy. The U. S. our best customer for wheat, until in self-Economist, which is an ardent admirer of the principle of free trade, begins to think that practically it is not good for the woolbuilt railways into the vast plains of India, en manufacturer or wool-grower. In its

plain truths which Congressmen could heed with profit to themselves and their constituents. It says:

"The wool interest and the woolen manifacturing interests appear at sea to-day without any chart, log or compass, and this is all owing to the President's annual mes age and the action of the members of bot houses of Congress, together with the rul-ings of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is confounding and running business mere ly for political motives. It would be better Congress went home and permit the people co attend to their own wants without an help by word or deed from that body. charge Congress with dereliction of duty i not taking up the worsted and yarn and waste imports and passing upon them judically as a former Congress intended. This should have been done without a mo lelay, regardless of the tariff. All intelli gent men know, outside of Congre the Treasury Department, that goods are be ing imported every day at undervaluation is country is made the dumping groun of Europe and all the world for all the old trash (except old wooien rags) that can be transported thither. It would be well, we think, if all this trash could be

like woolen rags, of entering into our ports And that is what is the matter with the

wool and woolen goods markets to-day. The following is a record of prices mad up from actual sales in the eastern markets Ohio XX and above, 30c; Ohio XX, 29@30c Ohio X, 28@281/c; Ohio No. 1, 34@35c; Michigan X, 261/6/27c; Michigan No. 1, 331/2034c; Ohio delaine, 32@331/c; Michigan delaine, 31@32c: Ohio unwashed and unmerchantable, 20@23c; Michigan do., 18 @21c; No. 1 Ohio combing, washed. 36@37c; do Michigan, 35@36c; Kendo 1/4-blood combing, 26c; Missouri and Illinois 36-blood combing, 26c; do 34-blood combing, 25c; Texas fine, 12 months, 17@ 8c, do 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; do medium, 12 months, 20@22c; do 8 to 8 months 18@20c; do fall fine, 13@15c; do medium, 15@16c; do heavy, 3@5c less; Georgia, 28c; California northern spring free, 16@21c; Middle Co. spring, 16 @18c: Southern spring, 12@15c; California burry and defective, 11@12c. Australia combing, 35@40c; do cross-bred, 36@40c; do clothing, 32@36e; Cape, 25@27c; English ¼ to % blood, 34@37c.

### THE DRESSED BEEF MONOP OLY.

The revolt against the domination of the four large firms which aim to control the entire beef business of the country is becoming general. The Chicago papers as a rule have been on the side of the big firms, but they are beginning to think that the complaints of cattle raisers must have some foundation or they would not be so general find the following letter from an Indiana farmer, which is evidently written by a man who is conversant with his subject:

"In a few brief editorial paragraphs of your issue of the 5th inst. I see that you stoutly deny and scout the idea of there being a 'cattle syndicate,' or 'slaughterers' combine,' having its headquarters in Chicago. If you are correct in your views then I pray you tell us farmers and cattleraisers why is it that while beef both at wholesale and retail has been raised from one to two cents per pound, nearly or quite all over the United States in the last sixty days, at the same time prime corn-fed cattle are selling in Chicago at one-half a cent per pound (live weight) lower?

"The price of cattle to the producers has

cent, while the cost of beef to the consumers has remained the same; in fact, in many localities was actually higher. Just now here is a good deal said about the many evils of 'pools,' 'trusts' and 'combines' as affecting the trade of the country. To my mind the 'cattle slaughterers' pool,' headed by Phil Armour and Swift, of Chicago, is the most infamous tyranny that ever existed in the United States. Under the influence of this 'combination' the prices of cattle have declined unnecessarily and destructively. I feel safe in saying that on every steer raised in Indiana or Illinois for the last three years the market value has been reduced not less than \$8 to \$10 per head. This 'combine' has gone on step by step, from time to time, until it can and does fix John Young, of Huntington, Ind purchased a the prices of our cattle just as though it was piece of cheese at one of the groceries of the the sole owner. Not content with robbing town, and that night the family all partook us of our hard earnings, it practically de- of it at the supper table. After the meal prives us of our liberty to sell our own cat- all were taken violently ill. The family tle, as the 'commission man' stands back physician was hastily summoned, and he to back with Swift's and Armour's agents. Like the old Roman sooth-sayers, they can not look each other in the face without ysis of the cheese this view was found corlaughing. Should you undertake to sell rect. Mr. Young's symptoms were serious your own cattle and follow them into the from the start, and late yesterday he died. yards for that purpose, the first question you A servant of the family, who partook liberare asked is, 'Who handles your cattle?' by ally of the poisonous stuff, can not recover. one of these purchasing agents. You answer. 'I am looking after that little matter myself.' He runs away as though he had but that the numerous cases of poisoning come in contact with a 'leper,' and the result is your cattle are 'left over' to eat hay at \$30 per ton and corn at \$1.25 per bushe!, and shrink on your hands for a day or two, until you are compelled to employ a 'commission man' to sell your cattle at 25 to 50 cents per 100 less than the market value, adding insult to injury by telling you your cattle are 'stale, bony, and coarse,' and not what he really wants(?) and would not buy them, but feels as though he wants to 'help you out.' And thus it is you are robbed of the products of your honest three years' hard toil and made to contribute to the making of a few millionaires and millions of pauper farmers. But you say, 'It is idle to charge the shrinkage in selling values upon the dressed-beef men,' and attempt to account for the decline in the value of beef cattle in the last few years by telling us 'the reduction is no greater per cent than that which has occurred in the price of wheat and flour as both appear due to the same causenamely: a large increase in the production as compared with the demand.' Not so. The conditions are widely different. The increased production of beef is barely comnensurate with the increase in our popula tion, and would not decline in value under a just system of the natural law of trade.

So, too, the decline in the value of wheat

and flour (not so great as beef) can be ac-

counted for on the ground of a large increas

of production over the increase of our popu

lation. And a few years ago England was

defense that country bought a controlling

with Asiatic labor at a daily wages of five cents per day. The farm industry of our country has for years contributed three feurths of this country's exports, and is selling at this time food and raw material at prices which the labor of Europe can pay, and those prices paid for our farmers' sur plus have fixed the price for which he must

ell in the home market. "In conclusion, I have only to say farmers and cattle-raisers have reached a point in our history that if there is not some remedy or redress for us against the monopolistic greed as seen in 'pools,' 'trusts' and combines' of all kinds around us, we have only left to us poverty, and the farm laborer, like the 'patient ass,' bearing his burden under 'kicks and blows,' and turned on the street to feed on 'dog-fennel' and cockle-burs,

"A humane and merciful man is even nerciful to his beasts, and surely a Gover-

nent should not be less to its citizens," The point made by the writer that while the price of cattle has declined, consumers are paying as much as before the decline for their meats, is correct wherever the dressed beef syndicate has obtained control. Beef is cheaper in Detroit at retail than in Chicago, because this city is not yet in the clutches of the combine. But if they can drive out all opposition, shut up the cattle yards here, and control the beef supply of the city, prices will surely advance, just as they have where local butchers have been forced out. What, we would ask, are Michigan cattle raisers going to do if the yards here are shut up? It means the closing of the Buffalo yards also, and the marketing of all cattle at Chicago. It also means that the cattle sold will be at prices fixed by the syndicate, who will thus control not only the price of beef to the consumer but also the price the farmer will receive for his cattle. It should be remembered also that while the State Live Stock Commission, unthe proclamation of the Governor, will exclude Texan cattle from being slaughtered in Michigan, the syndicate can slaughter them and send the meat into the markets of the State. Of what practical benefit is the proclamation of quarantine against Texas cattle when their carcasses can be shipped here as freely as if no quarantine existed? Of course it will prevent Michigan eattle from contracting the disease, but the knowledged not only as the oldest, but also people's health will be at the mercy of a combine, some of the members of which are accused of adulterating their products in the most shameless manner, risking the health of consumers that more dollars may be added to their already enormous profits. Every animal consumed in this city should be nspected before it is slaughtered, especially during the summer months. Cattle affected with lump jaw, 'fexas fever, or kindred diseases, are unfit for food, and are a menace

### to the health of those who consume them. West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society.

The summer meeting of this society will be held in Benton Harbor, commencing Wednesday evening, June 6th, 1858, and continuing until Friday noon, the 8th. The following programme will be followed:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 7:30 p. m. -Address of welcome; Response; Report upon the prospect for fruit crop the present

THURSDAY, JUNE 7th, morning session, The importance of horticulture in West outlook for peach culture in West Michigan. Afternoon Session, 1 p. m.—A history of small fruit culture in Berrien County and relative value of varieties; Reasons why nursery stock does not always prove true to name; Grape culture for home use and market.

Evening Session-Home adornments: Planting deciduous trees on highways. FRIDAY, JUNE 8th, 8:30 a. m.-Reducing

to practice the lessons learned at horticultural meetings; Questions from question box; Reports of committees.

G. H. LAFLEUR, Sec'y.

Poisonous cheese. - A few days ago tributed it to the cheese. Upon an anal-The other members of the family are quite sick, but will recover. There is no doubt from cheese, which have occurred in this and other States, may be put down to care leasness and lack of cleanliness on the part of the cheese-maker. The investigations made by one of the Professors of the University showed this to be the case, and the makers of such cheese should be held to strict accountability when they can be traced

AT the sale of Shorthorns by J. J. Hill, of the North Oaks stock farm, near St. Paul, Minn., on the 10th and 11th inst. Mr. Wm. Steele, of Ionia, this State, was a large purchaser, and secured the choicest animals in the lot. His purchases included the following: Grand Duchess of North Oaks 2d, \$1,550; imported Oxford 29th, and calf, \$1,000; Georgiana of North Oaks 5th. \$120; Georgiana of North Oaks 6th, \$130; Cinderella of North Oaks 3d, \$190; imported Duke of North Oaks 2d, \$750. The first day there were thirty-seven head sold averaging \$387 50. The second day's sales numbered thirty-nine, and the average price was 3174 61. THE Wabash Railway is now one of the

pest equipped lines between Detroit and Chicago. They have lately added buffet. sleepers, dining and chair cars of the latest esigns on their fast limited trains. For the Republican convention at Chicago tickets will e sold at one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good going on June 16th 17th, 18th and 19th, and return up to and including June 23rd. Trains leave Detroit daily at 2 and 9:50 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 10 p. m. and 7:15 a. m. For interest in the Suez Canal, subsidized and further information enquire or address A. F. Wolfschlager, 167 Jefferson, Avenue. and with cheap rail and short water route at | Detroit.

hand, put our wheat raisers in competition The Agricultural College of Michigan.

following well deserved compliment:

Major H. E. Alvord, in the American Cultivator, pays our Agricultural College the

Michigan was the first State to take defi-

nite and what may be considered as continuous action. When the University of Michigan was established in 1837, provision was nade for possible branches in every county, and it was enacted that "in every branch of the university there shall be a department of agriculture, with competent instructors in the theory of agriculture, including vegetable physillogy and agricultural chemistry, and experimental and practical farming." When the State Normal School was organized, in 1849, one of its objects, as stated in the law, was " to give instruction in the art of husbandry and agricultural chemistry." Later still, the very unusual action was taken of incorporating a requirement for agricultural education in the constitution of the State. Michigan framed a new State constitution in 1850, in which occurs this section: "The legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual scientific and agricultural improvement. and shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural school," and the appropriation of public lands and moneys to this object was authorized. It took some time to get the constitution into working order. The university at once organized an agricultural school as a department, and the normal school developed its work of this character, both evidently desiring to be the institution recognized as complying with this peculiar constitutional provision. Public opinion, however, favored a separate institution, and the State Agricultural Society, formed in 1849, was active in maintaining this view of the matter. Through its efforts a bill for an agricultural college passed the Michigan Senate in 1853, but failed in the House. In 1855 the governor of the State joined actively in the movement, and in February of that year was able to approve the act establishing the Michigan Agricultural College, to be located near Lansing. On the 16th of June, 1858, this institution was formally opened, and although it has since seen days of doubt and anxiety, its career on the whole has been one of development and prosperity, so that it is acthe most successful, of American agricultur-

### The Donski Wool Rulings.

al colleges.

From the U.S. Economist (free trade) The United States Consul at Odessa some months ago sent to the Treasury Department a report on the Donskoi wool washer-

This declared that all the Russian wools are scoured with chemicals and subject to duty as scoured wools and that their admission as washed wool has been a fraud and the result of a conspiracy. Assistant Secretary Maynard transmitted this report to collectors and others interested and in-

stituted an investigation. He called upon importers of Russian wools to submit such evidence or argument as they might wish in response to the allegations made in this report. The importers generally responded, and Judge Maynard has had the subject under con

sideration. He has decided not to interfere with the 8:30 a. m.—Announcement of committees; present classification of Russian wool, and o action will be taken unless the collecte Michigan; Handling perishable fruits; Future | at some port sees fit to reverse the present method and assess duty upon wool as scoured, in which case, upon an appeal bringing the matter regularly before the Department, it would be reopened for consideration and a confirmation or reversal o

previous decisions. This is another victory for the importers A man who cannot distinguish between washed wool and scoured, and believe in the statements of sworn Government officers. must have some object in view other than to execute the plain letter of the law. If Judge Maynard does not know that wools can be scoured without any chemicals, the consul at Odessa ought to tell him so for his enlightenment. If Judge Maynard thinks he Is helping the cause of the President and the free trade party, let us confidentially intimate to him and the Secretary of the Treasury with him, that both of them, on the wool business alone, have done more harm already than they can ever repair, because the whole country round sees into their pronounced it a case of poisoning, and at- designs, and has intelligence enough to know that their motives are not sincere.

DIAMOND sheared 38 lbs. this year. He ow seven years old, weighed 225 lbs. thi spring with fleece, and is as vigorous as ever Ten of his ewes, owned by Mr. Short, three and four years old, sheared an average of 20 lbs. 11/8 oz. this spring. Two of them wer shorn at Kalamazoo.

G. S. ALLEN & Son, of Portland, Ionia Co. eport an average fleece of 12 lbs, 3 oz. from five two year old Lincoln ewes, each with twin lambs at side. Their four year old buck veighs 322 lbs., and sheared 14 lbs. with 113 onths growth. The Lincoln grows the fine staple of any of the long wool breeds, with a fin lustre. They are very large sheep and highly hought of in England.

We have advices from Boston reporting ale of 250,000 pounds California clip of 1886 at 14c. This wool cost 22c in San Francisc two years ago, and has consequently cost 28 carry it ever since. There is a loss of \$35,000 on this lot of wool alone. This i loing business with a vengeance. Does Bos ton want free trade in wool?-- U. S. Econo-

SAYS the Tennessee State Wheel: "Ten nessee ought to have at least 3,000,000 or sheep, but it is impossible to have them while we have laws to protect half a million worth ss curs, owned by men who never owned sheep and never expect to, but will exercise the right to vote against any man who favor a law to exterminate the dogs and promote the sheep husbandry. It is estimated that the dogs of South Carolina cost the State \$3,000,000 a year, and it is reasonable to estimate the loss of Tennessee at an equa

## Auction Sale of the Millard Farm,

The Hannan Real Estate Exchange will ell at public auction on Thursday, June 14th, 1888, at one o'clock P. M. on the premise that well known farm known as the Millard farm of 427 acres, situated one mile southwest of Manchester, Mich. Parties of ten or

over within a radius of twenty miles will receive free transportation to and from the sale. A suitable lunch and other refreshments will be served free of charge. See advertise ment in another column.

THEY ARE ALL LOOKING FOR IT.-The Farming World, of Edinburg, Scotland, says; An enormous quantity of potatoes is just now being shipped from the Clyde to the United States, owing to the failure of the potato crop in America. \* \* \* \* \* If, as is expected, the duty on potatoes is removed. when the rearrangement of the new tariffs is made by the American Government, the result will be that there will be a more regular, and probably greater business done between this country and America. The importance of this to the agriculturist is very great." is also important to our agriculture to keep the duty on potatoes, and we hope to see it remain. Since the first of October last, out of 4,325,000 bushels of potatoes received in New York, 2,000,000 have been imported from foreign countries. Those imported paid lie per bu, duty.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Pentwater is to have a \$15,000 canning fac. The Concord knitting factory will locate at

Inion City. Adrian has got the measles; got 'em bad; 220 cases in town.

Two Sturgis boys caught \$18 worth of the S. H. Gibbons, old resident of Lapeer, died

of heart disease last week. Sixteen saloons have paid up their \$500 each at Mt. Clemens, and three paid \$300.

J. S. Reeves, pioneer of East Tawas, and J. S. Bush, one of the oldest residents of

Belleville, having settled there in 1833, died Loweli capitalists are intending to put up a factory for the canning of corn, to

It is estimated that fully 100,000 fruit trees will be set in the "fruit belt" of this State this spring.

Sixteen two-year-old grade Shorthorns ship-ped from Portland last week averaged 1,200 pounds each. A Livingston County man has set the

hundred peach trees this spring, defying both frost and yellows. Water from the wells at the water-works at Lansing has been pronounced unfit for use by chemical experts.

An East Saginaw man has subscribed for Harper's Magazine since its first issue in 185 and has every number. F. D. Cummings, prominent citizen : Chelsea, has been adjudged insane and take

to the asylum at Pontiac Flint Globe: Mr. George W. Button,

Flushing, sheared his Shropshire ram Chin Tuesday, and the fleece weighed 17 lbs. Henry Taylor, of Eckford, Lenawee ( mourns the loss of a fine young colt that grangled up in a barbed wire fence last wee

Grand Rapids is going to have a new cou Six architects are invited to furnis plans, and the cost is to be kept within \$150 Hay has reached \$20 per ton at East Sagit aw, and the Courier says its possession gives as much eclat as gold, diamonds or bank

stock. The American Fisheries Association he its annual meeting in this city last week, with good attendance and much scientific in-

There is to be a big camp-meeting at Devil Lake this summer. After they get through with the meeting it is hoped they will re-christen the lake.

The new steam pleasure boat to run Nepessing Lake, near Lapeer, will capassengers, and be quite an attraction summer resort.

The difficulties ommon stockholders of the F. & P. Mondon have at last been adjusted and reigns supreme.

Ann Arbor boasts a population of 10,000 when "the boys" are in attendance at the University, one would fancy the population increased ten times.

Lapeer has a seven-year-old lad who Lapeer has a seven-pear-out and who aught stealing from the money-drawer of store there last week. And it was not first offence, either.

Jackson people, lots of 'em, tried the speriment of taking down the fences in from the state of the s

of their residences, did not like it, and n cany are restoring the fences again.

Jonesville Independent: Farmers planting corn on Monday with woolen m and heavy winter overcoats on, and had work hard then to keep from freezing. Bay City Tribune: Twenty-nine hundred pounds of forest tree seedlings were shipped last week to Canada by W. W. Johnson, of

owflake. The value of the invoice was Make a memorandum of the fact that formed from % to ¼ of an inch thick in various parts of Southern Michigan, and the snowlakes filled the air, on the 14th of May.

Hon, Levi B. Warner, who has resided Detroit for many years, died on the 16th He was the prime mover in developing the quarries at Huron City, and establishing tha

C. P. Gillette, recently connected with the State Agricultural College, has gone to Ames. Ia., where he takes charge of the entomolog-loal department of the State Experiments

An Adrian man has just bought \$,000 acre of land in Presque Isle Co., for \$10,000, this timber being reserved. The land after the timber is off, is said to be worth from \$5 to \$

Mason Democrat: Wm. Miller, of Aureli

has demonstrated the fact that crops growled on muck soil, are more susceptible to frost even though at the same altitude of tho grown in up-land soil. Harrison people are very anxious to secure the extension to that place of the illadwip branch of the M. C. R. R. The right of was-

a good sized benus, and several thouse have been secured already. begins July 9th and closes August 20th. total expense for the course is only \$21. and it is a good chance for teachers to get

little fresh inspiration and instruction. Justice is blind, truly. A man name rew, who stole over \$1,000 worth of dry from his employers, a wholesale facty, was fined \$500. A man who overcoat a few weeks ago got five prison.

oat a few weeks ago got five years Kent County has 20,923 acres of hards, containing 680,000

8,300 peach orehards, with 360,600 bearing trees, and 250 acres of vineyards. The valof the orehard and garden products of tounty for 1887 was \$550,000. An explosion of the boiler of the Caro and tub works on the 17th caused the discovery of the property of four other men. As the was plenty of water in the boiler, it is thought the boiler must have been defective. and tub works on the 17th caused

S. D. Clay has begun proceedings again W. J. Stuart, to test his right to the office Prosecuting Atterney of Kent County. will be remembered that Gov. Luce examinate the charges against Clay, and decided it wo

the charges against Clay, and decided be well for him to step down and out. East Saginaw has discovered that her lot tion is near the centre of the coal-fields of t tion is near the centre of the coal-neus of State, which cover an area of eight thous square miles, and thinks if coal should found, as well might be expected, it would a big boom for manufacturing interests.

The gang of tramps camped near Flint

taken charge of by the police of that ofty has week, and all but two sent to the House of Correction, greatly to the relief of the relief on the real conts near their rendezvous, who suffered good deal from their wholesale depredations

Mr. and Mrs. Philander McLean, of Swartz

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The Supreme Court has declared the local tion law null and void, the decision being nanimous. The law is declared to be framed an illegal manner, and is shown to be an ctical measure. The Prohibitionists and salconists are both pleased, the former be-suse they think prohibition will follow, the atter because their business booms again.

Frank C. Calhoun, who for the past year has held agency for eight prominent fire in-surance companies at Milford, is charged with having written policies without report-ing them to the companies, or remitting the premium. He had been spending money ery freely, in fast living, raising it by the means. When he found he was de tected he skipped.

### General.

one million dollars for a new canal at Sault Ste Marie. The Canadian House of Commons has voted

Mrs. Phoebe Travis, of Elmira, N. Y., died ast week, at the great age of 104 years and The late Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, was urled on the 16th, eight bishops and 94 riests being in attendance.

black frost on the night of the 16th, which destroyed early fruits and vegetables.

stove trust " will probably be the result. Damage to property by the crevasses in the Mississippi on the Missouri line, is estimated at \$1,500,000. Several thousand people are

A new pension bill just reported will absorb \$250,000,000 of the surplus in the treasary, and is recommended as a good means of

Claus Spreckles has bought a site at Philadelphia for his sugar refinery, paying \$450,000 for it. The refinery is expected to be in opera-At Janesville, Wis., last week, a seven-year

old boy who lost both legs by an accident at an unguarded crossing on the Northwestern railroad, received \$30,000 damages. By the opening of the Montana Indian reservation, seventeen million acres of fine farming lands are made available for settle-

The reservation includes the famous A magazine at Twining's quarries, ston, Pa., containing three hundred kegs powder, blew up on the 17th, destroying any houses in the neighboring villages of

rattstown and Stockton. The magnificent new capitol building at Austin, Texas, was dedicated last week, in the presence of 120,000 people. It is built of red granite, quarried in Texas, and the Lone Star State brags that it has the fluest State capito! building in the United States.

Estimates show that 113 steamships, valued at \$71,800,800, carrying 160,000 tons of coal, railroad iron and merchandise, and manned by 1,700 sailors, are now on their way to Duluth. It is said to be the largest fleet bound out at any one time on the great lakes.

Harry Benson, who swindled the people of the City of Mexico out of about \$20,000 by representing himself as Henry Abbey's advance agent, and who escaped for a time only to fall into the hands of the authorities.

The Hannan Real Estate Exchange 153 GRISWOLD ST., DETROIT, MICH.

BRYON GREEN, Auctioneer mail-off. committed suicide in jail at New York last

clogist, died at New York last week. During the past forty years he had opened over four hundred mounds along the Mississippi Valley at his own expense, and had gathered the largest collection of pre-historic relics in the

The St Paul Pioneer Press Company will erect a twelve-story newspaper building at St. Paul, to cost \$700,000, which will be the tallest building of its kind in the country. Minneapolis may orag of her big mills, but when St aul gets this twelve-story building, nothing will go ahead of her but the band.

The village marshal of Carthage, Ohio., a small town near Cincinnati, killed C. D. Phillips in the village council chamber on the 15th. The marshal, Mr. Bowen, had refused to prosecute a man who owed Phillips \$10.50, angry words ensued, and the marshal drew

The Mexican secretary of war has notified Mexican efficient store along the border that here-after the penalty for crossing into the United States and interfering with the affairs of citizens of a friendly nation will be death. This is because two Mexican officers recently ed a prisoner from the American au-

A break in the Sny levee, below Louisiana, Me, sent the waters of the Mississippi pouring into what is called the Sny basin, containing 120,000 acres of fine farming lands. Seventy-five thousand acres will be inundated; 50,000 acres of this area are in crops, wheat being the principal one. The damage will be electrones.

Several cities and counties in Indiana have drawn large sums from the State on fraudu-lent representation of their school popula-tion. It is alleged Fort Wayne reported double its actual school population and re-ceived \$90,000 under the fraud. The State Attorney General will begin proceedings to recover the cash.

Heretofore all local electric light companies have been compelled to use the Edison inoan-descent lamp, but a decision just made in the United States Circuit Court for Southern New York relative to the right of ownership of the carbon filament has been decided against the

Edison company, and now any lamp can be used. It breaks a big monopoly. Sixteen of the notorious Quantrell's guerildreadful crimes during the civil war, held a reunion at Blue Springs, Mo., 'last week. There are but 33 members of the band still living. It is said they reveled in the reminiscences of their dark deeds as exultantly as old sold gray recount their deeds of recommendations. ills, so detested for their lawlessness and old soldiers recount their deeds of valor.

Some time since, an eccentric New Jersevite equeathed the major part of his property to enry George, to be used to circulate corge's peculiar ideas and theories. The leirs contested the will, of course, claiming was neither a charitable, benevolent nor Was decided in favor of the heirs, the court saying that George advocated theories in respect; o real estate in violation of the laws of the land, hence the will is void.

### Foreign. The Emperor of Brazil, who has been very

Prof. Virchow has made an examination of German Emperor's throat, and finds no ndication of cancer.

Russia is said to be in a ferment of war preparations, and her activity keeps other Euro-pean nations on the qui vive to ascertain her

Large stocks of coal are being accumulated along the principal lines of railroad in Russia by government orders. The three principal lines are ordered to lay in 600,000 tons each.

England is becoming agitated over her mili-ary condition. Ten thousand men are wanttary condition. Ten thousand men are want-ed, new magazines and field guns, horses for the cavairy and barracks for the troops. She also wants 100,000 volunteers to drill.

Police guard the Australian ports of entry to prevent the landing of Chinese emigrants, and a bill containing streng enactments against immigration from the Flowery Kingdom will be introduced into Parliament.

Mark Anthony 296.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

LAINGSBURG, May 8, 1888. Please allow me to correct a statement you made in the FARMER of April 21st, in regard to imp. Mark Anthony 296 (Chandler horse). He was imported in 1868 by W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, Md., made one season in Virginia, and was sold to Senator!

Chandler in 1870, and placed on his marsh Creek, Genesee County, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage last week. Mr. McLean was one of the first settlers of the township, taking up his farm when the whole region was a wilderness, and is the last survivor of the original homesteaders.

Chandler in 1870, and place of the Markov and Farm near Lansing. After the Senator's death he was resold in 1880 to T. H. Hall, of Bath, who owned him till his death, July 22, 1885. He was a very strong, powerful horse, was bred to mares of all classes and close but the power failed to get grey colts. To colors, but never failed to get grey colts. To verify my statements in regard to his importation I will refer you to Mr. W. T. Walters, 16 Chamber of Commerce, Balti-H. COLISTER.

> Our correspondent is correct regarding the importation of this horse. But the Percheron Stud Book, Vol. I., edited by J. H. Sanders, credits the importation to Senator Chandler, and we followed the stud book. In the FARMER of 1871 is a complete description of the horse, with his history, written by the late R. F. Johnstone, who had been visiting the Chandler Farm. He was probably as fine a specimen of the true Percheron as has ever been seen in Michigan, and the character of his stock did much to popularize the Percheron in this State.

> > NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

on at Pittsburg, Pa., last week, and a The Hannan Real Estate Exchange

Thursday, June 14th, '88 At 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises. THAT WELL KNOWN

### FARM Known as the MILLARD FARM, of Four Hunired and Twenty-seven Acres,

Situated One Mile Southwest of Man-chester, Washtenaw Co., Mich. This farm is under a perfect state of culti-ration and has a Hop-yard of twenty-five acres, which brings a hendsome income in itself. The following Stock and ail articles pertaining to the cunning of the farm will also go to the pur-

The buyer will also be entitled to all the growing crops, consisting of 65 Acres Growing Wheat, 40 Acres of Corn and 30 Acres of nts.
TERMS-\$500 down on date of sale and within 30 day- from said sale one third down of the purchase plice; the balance can run from two nore-parties of 10 or over within a radius

of 30 miles will receive free transportation to and from the sale.

A suitable lunch and other refreshments will be served ree of charge.

Address all communications to

C. G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich.

DISPERSION of the BIG ISLAND HERI

Auction Sale--May 23 & 24

The "Equal Rights" party, in convention at Des Moines, Ia., last week, nominated Belva Lockwood for president, and Alfred Love, a Philadelphia man, for vice-president. The "platform" takes in women suffrage, free sugar, restricted immigration, repeal of taxes on whiskey and tobacco, and plenty of pensions.

DEXTER PARK, CAICAGO.

When 60 head of Polled Angus will be offered, including 40 fema es and 20 bulls of the Emica, Pader Morrher, Coquettre, Kinnochtray, Blue Bell, Westertown Rose, Drumin, Lucy Kinnah Fanny and other highly prized tribes.

Choicest offering of Aberdeen Angus ever

This will be the opportunity of a life 'ime to purchase Aberdeen Angus cattle as so large a number of highly-bred show animals has never before been offe ed at public sale.

For catalogues address MOSSOM BOYD & CO.,

BOBCAYGEON, ONTARIO. . W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers. University of the State of

## New York. AMERICAN Veterinary College !

139 and 141 West Twenty-fourth St., NEW YORK CITY. Chartered under General Laws of the State of New York, 1875, and by special Act of the Legisature in 1892. The regular course of lectures will commence

in October.

Catalogues and information can be had on application to Dr. A. LIAUTARD. Dean of the Faculty

# For \$7,000.

Situated in Isabella County, three miles south and west of the booming R. R. center, Chare Village. Soil, clay loam. 10 acres old improved in crop; 10 acres more easily made ready for wheat; 200 acres choicest hard woods—valuable timber—4.000 maple trans. imber-4,000 maple trees; 20 acres elm and amarac; flat easily drained; new modera house tamarac; nateasny drained; new moders moders and modern stone bas ment barn, 40x4; horse barn 16x25; 2 good stone wells. Smal. spring creek runs through the place the long way. Money in logs and wood. For further particu-lars address

W. E. CURRIE, may19-6t

# **BEES FOR SALE**

-AT A-BARGAIN!

In best chaff or winter hives. E. W. COTTRELL,

DETROIT, MICH

PERCHERON & French Coach Horses. All imported stock, selected in France by one of the firm. Home-bred stock the progeny of selected sires and dams of the finest forms and most approved breeding. We will make it to your proved breeding. We will make it to your advantage to deal with us. Prices low and terms to suit pur-

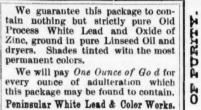




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White Lead and Oxide of round in pure Linseed Oil and Shades tinted with the most ent colors. Zinc, ground in pure Linseed Oil and permanent colors. We will pay One Ounce of Go d for A





If you are thinking of painting this spring, it will pay you to send for sample cards FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.,

General Agents, Detroit, Mich. JULY 4th to

# GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory.

UNSURPASSED DISPLAY. DINGS, FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, DAZZLING EFFECTS. EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

## 180 Head of Choice Kentucky Shorthorns, MAY 29th, 30th and 31st.

On TUESDAY, MAY 29th. Messrs. G. Tucker and James Hall will sell at Paris, Ky.. 50 head of choice cattle of the following families: Water oos, Young Phyllises, Miss Wileys, Flat Creek Marys, Desdemonas, Galateas, Jessamines, etc. They are an excellent lot and nearly all red. On WEDNESD 4Y, MAY 30th. A. W. Bas, om & Sous, Owingswille, Ky., will sell at Mount Sterling, Ky.. 50 Bates and Bates topped cows at dhelfers and 16 bulls descendents of Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Cypress, Myrtle, Roan Duchess, Mazurka, Filbert, Crargs, Wild Eyes, Place, Kirklevington, Bloom, etc.

On THURSDAY, MAY 31st, Johnson A. Young & Sons, J. S. Berry & J. M. Bigstaff will offer at Mt. Sterling, Ky.. 60 had of excellent cattle—Bates and Bates topped, of the following noted tribes, to-wit: Kirklevington Crag.s, Wild Eyes, Barrington, Hilps, Duchess of Clarence Peach Blossom and Kingscote Flaces, Filagree, Loudon Duchess, Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, etc.

Catalogues now ready. Apply to the parties as above.

Included in this series will be found some of the highest-bred young bulls, cows and heifers to be had, presenting a rare chance to get better cattle than are usually offered.

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### M. W. DUNHAM WILL PLACE ON SALE APRIL 2d TWENTY STALLIONS ESPECIALLY RESERVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

I have f und each year that a number of my customers cannot conveniently buy until late in he season, and it is to accommodate these that I have this year made a reserve of Twent trallions, old enough for service, which will be placed on sale April 2d; it being my determination to so control my importations that I can offer purchasers a first class horse any day in the All Animals Sold Guaranteed Breeders on trial satisfactory to purchaser!



Breeder of Choice White Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Langshan Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, P. Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, and P. Ducks. per 13 200 choic oirds for sale, including entire treeding stock of R. C. Brown Leghorns, W. C. B. Polish and B. B. R. Games. See d stamp for 24 page illustrated circular giving matings, prices, etc. Special low prices on fowls for 30 days. Large electrotypes of principal varieties of poultry for sale cheap.

Mention Farmer.

# CATTLE.

From the herd of D. HENNING, of Wheatfield TUESDAY, June 5th, '88,

45 Head of the Leading Families

30 High Grade Cattle, Good Ones. For ca alegues address
D. HENNING,

Wheatfield, Calhoun Co., Mich J. A. MANN. Auctioneer. SALE

## - of -HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

CATTLE MESSES. SMALLEY BROS., Concord, Mich., will at auction their BURK-OAK FARM HERD of thoroughbred registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, consisting of about thirty-five head

principally cows. Sale to take place on the Fair Grounds of the Jackson County Agricul tural Society in the city of Jackson, Mich., on Thursday, May 24th, '88, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M,

SMALLEY BROS., Proprietors. COL. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

Improve the Breed of your Horses A CHOICE OF FINE

# PERCHERON **Service Stallions**

T. W. PALMER, Six miles out Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Terms Reasonable.

## MERRILL & FIFIELD, BAY CITY, MICH.,

Hereford Cattle.

CHOICE YOUNG STOCK always on hand and For Sale at Living Prices.

# RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM



DEGEN BROS., OTTAWA, ILL., Percheron. Belgian Draft, and French Coach Horses.

# Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE CHEAP.

Look at the Pedigree.

BARON ROSEWOOD 5th; Red, calved July 4th, 1886; Sire—(47789) imp. 2d Duke of Whittlebury 62574.
Dam—Rosewood 3d, by 4978 26th Duke of Airdrie 34973.

Airdrie 34978,
2 dam—Rosamond Duchess 2d, by (80997) 6th
Duke of Oneida 13238.
3 dam—Rosamond 10th, by (30958) 4th Duke of
Geneva 7931.
4 dam—Rosamond 4th, by 2070 Iron Duke 4043.
5 dam—Rosamond 2d, by 1441 Belmont 2533.
6 dam—imp. Rosamond, by (10671) Quarrington (10671).

5 dam—imp. Rosamond, by (1981) Embot associated and imp. Rosamond, by (1987) Quarrington (1987).
8 dam—May Rose 24, by (6778) Bellville (6778).
8 dam—May Rose 24, by (6778) Bellville (6778).
9 dam—Sylvester, by (3735) Ernest (3735).
10 dam—Silk Velvet, by (4670) Pedestrian (4670).
11 dam—May Rose, by (2329) Miracle (2320).
12 dam—Georgina, by (2025) Fitz Remus (3025).
13 dam—by (695) Whitworth (635).
14 dam—by (695) Whitworth (635).
14 dam—by (187) Charles (127).
(47789) 2D DUKE OF WHITTLEBURY 62574; red, calved 29th July, 1882; bred by Mr. R. Loder whittlebury, England; got by (66489) 41st Grand Duke 51865, dam 2d Duchess of Whittlebury by (38064) Duke of Connaught 32294, grandam 3d Duchess of Hillburst 12893, great grandam 10th Duchess of Airdrie by (18774) Royal Oxford 5157.
267th DUKE OF AIRDRIE 34973 by (39369) 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, dam 9th Duchess of Airdrie by (18774) Royal Oxford 486, grandam 4th Duchess of Airdrie by (3181) Fordham Duke of Oxford 230, etc., etc.

of Airdrie by (31181) Fordham Duke of Oxford 220, etc., etc. (30997) 67H DUKE OF ONEIDA 6396 by (30988) 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, dam 10th Duchess of Geneva by (23782) 2d Duke of Geneva (5562). grandam 5th Duchess Geneva, etc., etc. (30989) 47H DUKE OF GENEVA 7931 by (23871) Baron of Oxford 676, dam 7th Duchess of Thorndale by (10284) 2d Grand Duke 248, etc., etc. 4043 IRON DUKE 2970 by 2593 Belmont 1441, dam imported Rosamond by (10671) Quarrington 2554, grandam May Rose 3d by (6778) the famous Bellville 679, great grandam May Rose 3d by (6778) Bellville 679, etc., etc. 2533 Belmont 1441 by (11382) Old Duke of Gloster 175, dam Miss Bellville by (6778) Bellville 679, grandam Carnation by (10277) Goldsmith 1974, etc., etc.

In addition to above we have 20 More Good Ones which must be closed out to make room for the new crop.

JAMES M. TURNER Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich

HORSE--ORGAN--HORSE.

I want a young horse, sound, good style, free driver, perfectly safe for lady to drive. In exchange for same I will give a horse, buggy, harness and new organ. This is a rare chance. Address E. S. VOTEY, Care FARRAND & VOTEY ORGAN Co., Detroit, Mich.

## DIRECTORY

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

A J. COOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthorn
Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for
sale. All stock recorded and of popular families.
Write to A. J. Cook, Agricuitu al College, for
prices.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co.. Mich. au22-26 A . cattle. Shronshire shore and shortho

a cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. ock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, breeder of Shorthorn eattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Courespondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton, Genesee county. je6-ly

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Cragge at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale. A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Corres pondence solicitea.

BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns of Young Mary and Young Phyllis families, with the Renick Rose of Sharon bull "Sharon Duke of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Also registered Merino sheep.

F. MOORE, St. Clair, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Families represented: Barrington Kirklevington, Victoria Duchess, Oxford Vanquish and Tea Rose. Bulls in the herd: Lord Kirklevington of Eric 44182, Grand Duke of Airdrie 62933 and Barrington 78886. G. LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed C ers of Shorthorns. Families in the hard: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Will liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

F A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 49638 at head of herd Stock for sale.

EURGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-ties Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jai5-ly

JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Skorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Yeung Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon bull, "Sharon bull, "Sharon bull, "Sharon bull, "Compared to the Compared Sharon bull, "Sharon bull, "Compared to the Compared Sharon bull, "Sharon bull, "Compared to the Compared Sharon bull, "Sharon bull

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, herd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

TOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymonth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich.

M DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County.
young females for sale. Also some young bulls.
Correspondence will receive prompt attention. N B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily

O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm,
Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented are Youn Marys,
Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered

OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al stock recorded. Stock for sale H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 36

TIHE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich., breeds Shorthorns of the following fam'iles: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevington, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 66731 heads the herd. Also Poland-China swine and Southdown sheep. Good animals nausally on sale. Address sheep. Good animals usually on sale. Addres Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. \$28-1

M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-or of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phylits, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

W. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 33). Stock for sale, write for prices.

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## Poetrp.

STRAYED FROM THE FLOCK.

The wind goes sobbing

Far is the fold and shut its door; White and still, beyond terror and shock, Lies the foolish lamb that strayed from th

flock, While overhead, from its frozen branch, With a tender pity, true and stanch, Thus sings the robin:

The wild howls heavy

With death and sorrow, To-day it is thee, may be I to morrow. Yet I'll sing one tune o'er the silent world. For the little lamb that never grew old; Never lived long winters to see,

Chanting from empty boughs like me, Boughs once so leafy. The snowflakes cover

The moorland dun; My song thrills feebly, but I sing on. Why did God make me a brave bird soul Under warm feathers, red as a coal, To keep up my feet cheery and bright To the very last twinkle of wintery light, Whilst thine is all over?

Why was I given

Bold strong wings To bear me away from hurtful things, While thy poor feet were so tender and weakly And thy faint heart gave up all so meekly, Till it yielded at length to a still safe hand That bade thee lie down, nor try to stand? Was it hand of heaven?

The wind goes sobbing (Thus sang the bird.

Or else in a dream its voice I heard.) Nothing I know and nothing I can; Wisdom is not for me, but man, Yet some snow pure, snow soft, not snow cold May Le singing for lambs strayed from fold,

Besides poor robin.

-Miss Muloch.

THE COUNTRY INN PARLOR.

A room To make you shudder with its prudish gloom. The furniture stood round with such an air, There seemed an old maid's ghost in ever

Which looked as it had scuttled to its place, And pulled extempore a Sunday face, Too snugly proper for a world of sin, Like boys on whom the minister comes in. The table, fronting you with icy stare, Strove to look witless that its legs were bare, While the black sofa, with its horsehair pall Each piece appeared to do its chilly best To seem an utter stranger to the rest, As if acquaintanceship were deadly sin. Like Britons meeting in a foreign inn. Two portraits graced the wall in grimmest truth, Mister and Mistress W. in their youth-New England youth, that seems a sort of pill, Half wish-I-dared, half Edwards on the Will Bitter to swallow, and which leaves a trace Of Calvinistic cholic on the face.

James Russell Lowell. I WOULDNA GIE A COPPER PLACK.

I wouldna gie a copper plack For ony man that turns his back

On duty clear; I wouldna tak' his word or note, wouldna trust him for a groat. Nor lift an oar in ony boat

Thich he might steer. I wouldna gie an auld baubee For ony man that I could see What didna hold

The sweetness o' his mither's name The kindness o' his brother's claim. The honor o' a woman's fame. For mair than gold.

Mary A. Barr.



AT THE STORES.

CHAPTER I.

She was tired. A long day at the stores with a July sun beating down upon the building, is wearying; but when to all harassing calculations as to the necessary details of a boy's school outfit, from a woman's point of view, are added the necessities from the same boy's point of view, then is that woman's life a burden indeed.

"Oh, I say, aunt, I don't want any more pocket handkerchiefs; but I can't go to schoo! without a decent racquet."

And when this same boy seems to have solved the problem of perpetual motion, to say nothing of an ubiquitous presence, it is easy to understand the condition of mind and body with which Mrs. Dale finally suggested an adjournment to the refreshment room. Five minutes before she had seen the boy descending with interested facewhich he vainly tried to make lordly and calm-in the lift, and had rejoiced over the prospect of some peaceful moments over the contemplation of socks, and here he was at her elbow again, with his usual preface to

a new want: "Oh, I say, aunt, what rot!" with a disgusted glance at a pile of hose on the counter. "I call that waste of money. I shall never wear all those things. It would be so much better to spend the money on a little spirit lamp and methylated-" "And, pray, what part are these to

play-?" "Oh, to boil a fellow's kettle or things.

You never know-" "My. dear Steve, I know nothing. thought I did till I came here. But now I am willing to own my ignorance. Never will I pretend to the knowledge of a boy's necessities again. I am worn out-and had gone back to the days when this manhave become a philosopher. We wear too many clothes. We ought to return to the simplicity of our ancestors, and clothe ourselves in blue paint and a fishing rod. Let us go and have some tea. Perhaps a bun might be a reflection of some weight to your mind and body. If you can sit still five minutes without moving or saying: 'Oh, I say, aunt, you know,' I will give you seven.'

He tucked his arm with eager, grateful affection into hers, and led her off to the refreshment room.

It was crowded, but, after much important eagerness, with some slight pomposity as befitted the dignity of his quest in her service, he found her a table. The order was given to the waiter, but scarcely had the boy sat down than he bounced up again having caught a glimpse of a "fellow" at leaned wearily back in her chair, as he

from one of the tables between her and the schoolboys. She had not noticed him as he sat, but now, when he rose and shut out the distant prospect of her sturdy young nephew greeting his friend, she saw nothing but this tall, slightly-built young man, with his face still pale from a recent severe illness. His right arm was in a sling. He caught sight of her at the same instant. He hesitated for a second, his pale face growing paler. Then he strode quickly toward her. She looked down for a moment, toying with the parasol on her knee. When she raised her eyes again they were calm and cold.

"Major Huddlestone!" she said with the same cold brightness, "what an age it is ince we met!"

Major Huddlestone colored slightly as he took her hand, apologizing for doing so

"I know," she said hastily, her eyes not quite so calm; but the waiter brought up the tea and cakes, and at the same moment young Steve came plowing back through the tables, regardless of the toes and feelings of the occupiers. "My nephew," she said to Major Huddlestone; "and he is going to school in the autumn, and his mother asked me to bring h m here to get his outfit. His name is Stephen Dale."

"Yes," said the Major. It was a nephew of her late husband's. It made him think of that husband. Perhaps that was what she intended him to do, he thought, as he tugged at his fair mustache and looked gravely at the boy.

"And a jolly day we have had, too, though aunt is awfully tired. But we shall have to come another day; we haven't half finished.

"We shall have to come another day," she said, smiling with a sweetness that was angelic, considering what she had already zone through.

"And then we shall see about that fishng rod and things, and oh, I say, aunt, I really must have-" "Another bun," said the Major goodnumoredly. "I wish I could eat buns!"

The boy looked up at him with scorn and ome resentment. "There's nothing to speak of in those

ouns. I could polish off a dozen." His aunt and the major laughed; and the sympathetic bond of that laughter seemed to draw them nearer each other. The brilliant coldness of her society manner vanished.

"Sit down in that chair and talk to us," she said genially. "If you are not in a hurry."

It was hardly likely that he would be in a hurry when he had not seen her for fifteen years; but as he had never been gifted with eloquence when his deep feelings were concerned he could say nothing now, and simply sat down on the third chair at the little table. He found it easier to look at and talk to the boy.

"And so you are going to school?" he said. "What are you going to learn to be?" "Oh, a soldier. Aunt says that any fellow she cared-"

"Steve," said his aunt with sweet severity, "don't speak with your mouth full." a hurry. Of course I'm going to be a sol- 1 will tell her about it afterward." dier, though Uncle Sam is angry and says it's only an excuse for being idle and dress-

ing up! But then he doesn't know one end of a gun from the other." "Uncle Sam-Mr. Samuel Dale of Mincing Lane—has a large tea warehouse, in He wondered why the Major blushed so which is waiting a stool, its three legs pointing to wealth, consideration, and turtle soup

unlimited," said his aunt, in explanation to the Major. "Just as if he would ever catch me sit

ting on it !" "But still Uncle Sam is a wise man. knows what makes life comfortable; I think you ought to follow the legs of that stool!" hat inspired confidence. "There now!" in derisive and hurt scorn, that's just like a girl. When you know

that you've always been talking to me of the brave things soldiers do, and only two months ago I found you crying-" "Steve, there's your friend beekoning you. Go and see what he wants. Boys do chatter so." she said irritably to the Major, as Steve dashed off, "or else they don't-

with a sudden recollection which she as hastily put away. "Have you been long in England? "Only ten days. I am leaving again in a

week." "Leaving it again!" It seemed as if her breath caught a little. "Have you been at home much during the last fifteen years?" "Not once. I came this time because-He colored and glanced down at his dis

abled arm. "Oh, yes! I know," she exclaimed, he face flushing into such a lovely color and eagerness that the shadow of fifteen years vanished from it, and it was again in his eyes as the girl-face which had been so fair to him fifteen years ago. "I read all about

your splendid deeds-" "Such a duffer as that fellow is!" exclaimed Steve, at her side. "He has eaten more cakes than he can pay for."

She broke into a laugh. It was a little hysterical, but the Major, utterly confused at her allusion to anything so personal as his late proceedings, did not perceive the false ring, and Steve was too much bent upon getting his friend out of his unfortunate gastronomical difficulty. Her thoughts this hero with his grand simplicity and gentleness-used to come to their house to spend his leave with his friend, her elder prother, under whose care she was. She was only in the schoolroom then, but it seemed as if, even in those days, he had not treated her as a child, so courteous, so gentle he used to be. He would leave her brother's other guests to ride, or talk, or walk with her.

She had grown to look forward to his visits, careless and light-hearted and thoughtless as she used to be in those school days. And then her thoughts went backward suddenly to the last time she had ever seen him. She was grown up then. It was her seventeenth birthday, and that day she had been presented. Major Huddlestone-only captain then-had come with some other friends in the afternoon to see the further end of the room. His aunt her in her court dress. But in some way it happened that they two found themselves plunged recklessly between the tables, look- at last apart from all the rest, and he had ing after him with shining, loving eyes, looked down at her in a different way to catching sight of the Major, and he knew at which suddenly dilated and darkened into what he had ever done before. He grew

gretful pain. A man had suddenly risen been ordered to India, and he had just begun a sentence when her brother came up to hear her saying she was glad to meet him and stood between them, making some fool. ish, trivial remark. The sentence had never been finished. She had never seen Major Huddlestone from that day to this. He had sailed with his battery a week later, and did not even come to say good-bye.

She had never quite forgiven her brother for breaking off that sentence until the day he died, some ten years ago. She was married then to a rich city merchant. This marriage had been her brother's wish.

Thomas Dale was a good man, and had been a kind husband to her. He had been dead now three years, and she was a rich widow and free again. But the man who had begun that sen-

tence so long ago had never shown any wish to finish it. All these thoughts, flashing through her brain, hardened her heart against him. She would not ask him to

call on her. "Do fly to that wretched victim of buns and tea, Steve," she said, putting her purse in his hand; "he looks wild and despairing; and then settle our account. You can join me in the drug department afterward.

Good-bye, Major Huddlestone." It was awkward shaking a man's left hand, so she only bowed and turned away. The Major stood pale and upright, looking after her, as if he never expected to see her again. She had not given him an opportunity of meeting her again. Then he suddenly remembered the boy. Steve had just finished settling his friend's account, and was rapidly returning to discharge their own. The Major looked at him. The boy's face was honest, and his eyes were kindly and true: and he seemed fond of his aunt, though he had done his best to worry her out of her life.

"Will you do me a favor?" he asked. The boy looked astonished, contradictory, aspicious. He had a vague idea this might be the preamble to a request to relinquish his beloved profession. He was accustomed to this form of address when any virtuous and therefore unpleasant sacrifice was to be

asked of him. "It depends," he said, with a defiant negative in every feature.

The Major pulled out a card-case, blushing red as a girl. "Look here," he said, awkwardly, "the

next time you come here I want you to drop me a line to this address, and tell me the day and the hour you will be here." "Me!" in unmitigated surprise.

Was the Major hoaxing him or was he meditating some useful 'tip' in the way of bait or fishing-tackle? "Your aunt, too, of course," said the Ma-

jor, more awkwardly than before. "But I want you to promise me that you won't tell "I don't know," said the boy, after a

pause, during which doubt, incredulity, dismay, chased each other across his frank "You see aunt hates me to do anyface. thing underhand. She says a fellow who's a sneak isn't fit for a soldier." "But I don't want you to be a sneak,

said the Major, looking dreadfully ashamed of himself. "I only want you to send me "It isn't!" indignantly. "I never do a line to that address. It will be all right; since you told me I looked like a pig in only I have a reason for her not knowing. The boy fidgeted on his feet; but his ever

did not falter in their vigilant steadiness. "I won't promise. Aunt says that if a fellow gives a promise he ought to stick to it. She knew a fellow who once did that." "and nearly gave his life to keep it again. But then she says, one must think well before promising.'

"Very well," said the Major, quietly. "Think it over. If you think it is best not o give it, tell her all about it. But I gouldn't ask you to do a mean thing."

There was something in the quiet strength of his face, in the steady look of his eyes,

"If I write and let you know, and ome. I may tell her afterward what I did? "You may tell her anything you like afterward. Nothing will make much difference then," he added to himself.

Dear Major Huddlestone-If I had know that you were the V. C. who did such splen did things two months ago and got wound ed, and all that, I would have given my promise at once, for I know you wouldn do a mean thing. I asked aunt, and sh said you couldn't, though of course, I didn't show her your card, nor tell her what you asked me not to. When I read your name on the card in the hansom, aunt was looking out in front and didn't see. I jumped that I trod on her toes, and couldn't keep my feet still, and she got a little angry, bu I kept your card hidden and didn't say Do you think I shall ever get in the word. army? I want to do brave things like you ut aunt says I shan't becos I can't spell as if spelia had anything to do with spiking guns, or going without food for two days and carrying your friend from under fire. Could you spell well at my age? If I had noon, I should have known at once, and could have ask't you how you got into the army. Aunt and I have been talking about you ever since. She told me it was you that kept that promise and saved the gamekeep er's life, and nearly lost your own with the poachers. And I knew she had been crying, for her eyes were red when she was dres you did such splendid things. For she cried before, that time you got made V. C. Girl are so funny, they cry when we want to

shout Hip, hip hooray.
Yours truly, STEPHEN DALE. "I must not forget to say that we are going to the army and navy stores the day after tomorrow at eleven o'clock, and I shall be glad when it is over, for, though I know it isn't a mean secret, aunt's eyes always seem to go through a fellow when he has

The Major could quite understand the atter sentence. He felt depressed already at the thought of meeting those clear gray eyes, with the guilty consciousness upon him of having corrupted her faithful follow

er to act traitor against her. It was difficult to say which felt mos ashamed and uneasy, Major Huddlestone or the schoolboy, when they met at eleven o'clock at the entrance of the stores. She was there, and her pleasantly-expressed as tonishment at meeting Major Huddlestone again made young Steve grow as red as young turkey cock, and the Major look anywhere rather than meet his desperate, remorseful, glowering young eyes. Steve had seen how white she had grown at first once that he had done dreadfully wrong. It amazement, fear anger, and a strange, re- very pale as he told her how his battery had was some slight relief to see her greeting woman had only to marry, a husband who essence it was nothing but what I had dyspepsia, slok headache, that tired feeling. T. A. SLOCUM, M 181 Po ri St., New York

him without anger a few seconds later, and again before he left England. This relief grew as, walking behind his aunt and the Major, he heard one or two whispers from people passing them, as some men here and there recognized Major Huddlestone, and pointed him out as the man who had, at the head of a forlorn hope, spiked the enemy's

guns the other day. In spite of his remorse, his heart began to swell with a kind of proud possession. He was in fellowship with this splendid man and soldier. He forgot how slender and precarious the link between them was. His former confidence in the V. C. returned, and with the determination that he would tell his aunt "all about it" directly they left the stores, when the term of his promise would be ended, he gave himself up to the entire enjoyment of the position. He had been walking slowly and moodily behind, as he revolved the points of the situation, Now he hurried up-stairs after them to catch them up, and to enjoy every moment of his hero's company. His aunt had stopped before the millinery department.

They were waiting for him apparently, a they both watched him bounding up the stairs as if he were the most interesting thing in creation. The fact was that, owing to some thought lessly expressed reminiscence of Mrs. Dale of her old schooldays, the con versation had suddenly come to an end beween them.

Steve flung himself like an avalanche up-

on them. Major Huddlestone had left his sling at home that day. He did not wish to offer her his left hand again, nor did he intend either, to let her go without their hands meeting. That light warm touch of hers had sent a throbbing of exquisite pleasure through his being. But when the young Steve-rough, impetuous, full of eager pride and delight-flung himself on him, and thrust his own arm through the wounded one, the sharpness of the pain sent the man white to the lips.

"Oh, Steve, Steve! See what you have done. Oh, Major Huddlestone, he has hurt you," Mrs. Dale said, with a sudden rush of tears to her eyes which drowned their hardness and coldness and set the beautiful mouth quivering into tender, pitiful, loving

"It is nothing," he said, and to prove i laid the burt arm about the boy's shoulder. though every moment was physical torture he was scarcely conscious of it in the exquisite delight that filled his heart and brain. At the revelation of her face a great

inspiration came to him. "He does not want to buy old ladies" caps," he said. "Let him come with me; want to look at a gun."

"How long will you be?"

"About a quarter of an hour," he said. The next quarter of an hour was one of nmitigated bliss to Steve. As for the Maor, it may be fairly said that for once in his life he was not conscious of any difference between one end of a gun and the other. He bought something at last, or rather Steve who discussed the matter in its fullest bearngs with the attendant, bought something for him. The Major was only possessed

with one idea—to get back to the millinery. "We mustn't keep your aunt waiting." he said, sinking deeply and shamelessly in to the gulf of hypocrisy. "I will leave you to settle. Wait here until I come back. I shan't be long."

"All right, sir," said the boy, delighted obey such a man, and still more delight ed at his obedience being required in such a spot, where the atmosphere was redolent of sport and war.

There was food for amusement and con templation for hours. Besides, it was something even to pay with another man's noney for such a gun as he was still lov ingly handling.

The Major had to wait five minutes at the entrance to the millinery department before she came out

"Where is Steve?" she asked suddenly. feeling shy and nervous without his innocent, blustering presence.

"I have promised him an ice." said the Major, unblushingly, so easy grow the steps of deception when the first one is taken. "Will you come to the refreshment room

with us?" It was the only place he could think of. It was not a very private place, but there was always the chance of a table in the corner. Fortune favors the brave. There was a table unoccupied, and, as if this man were her particular favorite, there was no one seated at the table in the immediate neighborhood. He would have to make haste. People would be trooping in to

But when the Major once came to a decisspike those guns which were pouring such a deadly fire on his dying and wounded comrades, and he buckled on his sword and walked out and did it.

He ordered ices for three as the waiter bustled up. The ices were brought and began to melt in the heat immediately. But neither he nor she noticed that they were

"A man feels strange coming back to England after so many years' absence," he said. "There have been so many changes." "You should not have stayed away so long.

"What was there to bring me back?" "Were your old friends of so little account, then?" she exclaimed, with a glance of angry disdain.

"I had not many friends in Englandyou know that I had no relations that I cared for. And then one of my best friends died. I should have liked to have seen your brother again."

"Dear Matthew! He was a very good brother to me, and I loved him dearly. But I think he was a little hard—where girls were concerned. He did not understand them." She thought of the arguments he had used to induce her to take that rich, elderly merchant for her husband, and felt bitter, and then she remembered the tender kindness of that husband and was softened and remorseful. But the vague unease and restless dissatisfaction which had stirred her through all that wealthy, comfortable, He began his address to the court with that tenderly-cared-for married life forced her into speech again, perhaps because this man's presence had made her so acutely sensitive to them. "He thought that a quickened. I listened spell-bound, for in blood purifier. It cures scrofula, all humors,

could give her food and fine raiment to be happy!" "But you were happy in your married

life! If I thought otherwise-" "My husband was tenderness itself to me," she said as he stopped. "And what it thus: would it have mattered to you, whether he were good or not, considering that you could not even take the trouble to say good-bye to me that time when you went away! And we had been, I thought, such good friends!"

"I could not! If I had, I should have broken my promise to your brother."

"My brother! Your promise!" Her breath came hard and fast, and there was something in her eyes which made his fall for a moment before hers, so foolish, so heartless, so needless, did that look in them make that promise seem today. "Tell me what it was?" "I will not say anything about the prom-

ber that day in the drawing-room? I was nearly mad with your sweetness and beauty. began to say something, and then your for it was dishonorable of me to speak then. You were only just beginning your life. It what I felt for you. He was very sorry, but he made me see that I had no right to try He said, too, that if you had grown to care pleasures of the life opening to you. So I promised to leave you free, and I went way."

She drew in a long breath. "Ah! how hard you both were to me,

she cried. "Bat I loved you! Oh, how I loved you! have loved you till this day. I would have come back when you were free, but I thought that you must have forgotten all about me. remembered the sentence I had begun, and felt that you would hate and despise me for not having come back to finish it. Milly! Milly! Let me finish it now. I can't go away without you. Will you promise one day to be my wife?"

The ices melted away in their glasses. people came and went, and wondered as they ate their own luncheon what those two in the corner had to say to each other, they talked so long and earnestly together. The they meant to pay for the ices they had so

It was she who was suddenly aroused to Steve.

"Where can the boy be?"

The Major's face was a picture of guilty dismay and contrition. He remembered his command to the boy. They went off hurriedly to find him, the Major confessing his sin in making him an accomplice to their meeting. They found the boy where they had left him. He had waited patiently there for nearly two hours, and at last, in asleep. The attendant, smiling, pointed him out to them.

"He wouldn't go away, sir, as he had promised to wait for you here."

"He shall have that gun for his own. I his debtor forever touching the sleeping boy on the shoulder. "When he is old enough!" she said hasti-

ly, as the boy sprang up into eager, wakeful life. "I will not have him shoot himself before he can become a V. C., to make another woman as proud as myself." His eyes answered her. And there were no three persons so happy that day in the stores as the beautiful woman, the V. C., and the

An Anecdote of Webster.

One of the very best anecdotes of Danie Webster as illustrative of that exalted and exalting character, which his mind pre-eminently possessed, was told by the late St. George Tucker Campbell of Philadelphia, himself a lawyer of great and deserved distinction. Mr. Tucker said that having been re

tained in a somewhat famous case at the time with Mr. Webster, who was detained by his Senatorial duties at Washington. the conduct of the case through all the preleminaries devolved upon him, it being agreed that Mr. Webster should deliver the closing argument. "But," said Mr. Tucker, "day after day went by without bringing the great expounder, until the very last on he always set to work to carry it out on day before that on which the closing arguthe spor. He had made up his mind to ment was to be delivered, and I was in despair. I was sitting in my room at the hotel, debating with myself what to do. when Mr. Webster was announced. After the little civilities had passed he asked me

> to tell him about the case." "Why, Mr. Webster," said I, "is it pos sible you know nothing of the case?" "Nothing whatever," said he. "Tell me

about it." "I was utterly dumbfounded, and, point ing to a pile of testimony a foot deep on the table, I said: "How am I to convey all that to you in the little time that is left

He said: "Oh never mind details. Give me the case generally and the salient

He sat down at the table opposite me and I gave him a rapid synopsis of the case, which took two hours and more. One point I especially called to his attention. The opposing counsel were bent on securing a ontinuance of the case, while our interests demanded an immediate decision. As a reason against granting a continuance. I cited the fact that the other side had protracted the cross examination excessively, occupying six days in the case of one wit-

Mr. Webster bade me good night after had concluded, and went to bed. The next morning he came into court as serene and majestic as Jove himself, while I was nervous and apprehensive to the last degree. slow, ponderous gravity that was so characteristic of him in the outset of his forensic efforts, then gradually warmed and pumped into him in the two hours and a A Terrible Experience with an English half talk of the day before. But how transmitted and transformed. To give you an idea of the transformation I will take the point to which I have alluded. He rendered

"They ask for a continuance. Why, may it please the court, they have taken at this hearing as much time in the cross examination as it took the Almighty to create the universe?"

That represents the difference between his speech and my talk; my simple six days killed. They had evidently been picked grew to the colossal figure I have described out of the flock and their throats cut from under the magic touch of his genius, and this instance was characteristic of the whole.

What is Thought of Mr. Gould in England.

Gould's operations with such companies as se now. I will only tell you that it nearly the Erie, the Union Pacific, the Wabash, the Rahway River, while his house is on broke my heart in the keeping of it. But I and allied lines of the Missouri Pacific, of the other, but nothing happened. The next had given it, and I kept it. Do you remem- which the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is just morning, however, the news came that a now an unfortunate example. In all these farmer, fifteen miles from Mr. Bentnick's, cases it has been effectually demonstrated that Mr. Gould works only for his own brother came between us. He was right, hand, no matter whether he holds a position of trust or not; that his unscrupulousness is only to be matched by his consummate skill would have been a shame of me to try and in manipulation; and that his transactions fetter you before you even knew what life have frequently only just been within the was, and I was poor. Your brether saw bounds of the law, although considerably beyond the limits of ordinary commercial morality. As a result Mr. Gould has amassed and win you. He said truly that I had great wealth, while most of the undertakings nothing but my love to offer you. You with which he has been connected become would not be happy as a poor man's wife. | mere derelicts. Of Mr. Huntington the same cannot be said, but at the same time for me a little, it would only be a girlish he is the chief of the well-known Southern fancy, which you would soon forget in the Pacific clique and has worked in an atmosphere of mystery which has been extremely injurious to all interests except his own. as loud as a church bell. She was not However, the public, both here and in the afraid, as she had for a companion an im-United States, are now well aware of the mense Siberian mastiff who was locked in risks they run in having to do with these gentlemen, and as a consequence they resolutely refuse to have anything to do with their projects except, of course, where old investments made in the time of ignorance some time at the table reading, while the are still being clung to in the hope that they dog stretched himself near the fire and apmay be retrieved. With the investment parently went to sleep. When she was market thus closed to them these operators | tired of reading she moved to the fire, and find their sphere of activity greatly curtailed, as a result of which they may be ultimately forced to withdraw largely from what is rather euphoniously termed "railroad management." Scarcely anything has been more characteristic of American railroads than their autocratic management, but during the last few years a marked change has taken place in this respect. For instance, waiter grew tired of hovering about to see if the death of Mr. Vanderbilt led to the division of his enormous fortune. Again, the The skin was drawn back from the teeth death of Mr. Garrett placed the control of showing immense fangs, and his whole his road in the hands of his son, who speed- body was trembling with fury. Miss Bentthe lapse of time by the remembrance of lily found it advisable to leave the company to be controlled by representatives of shareholders. The removal of these operators, who by their interests were usually leaders of the bull party, has had the effect of greatly restricting the scope of great bear speculators. There still remain, however, two railway operators in the United States who of a cat, walked all around her. He put from their skill in manipulation have long his great head so close to her face that she stood in the front rank. We refer to Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. C. P. Huntington, but to ntter weariness from the heat and inaction, both of them the last few years appear to had sat down in a corner and fallen fast have been unfavorable. - London Economist.

The Fort of Golconda.

derabad, with all ics years, and great popu- waiting to feel the dog's teeth in her throat comparison with the dead city whose acro- or two of frightful agony she partially polis rises from the plain three miles in the opened her eyes. The dog was standing distance on our left. The blocks of black immediately in front of her, with the exgranite which lie scattered over the country here lose their individuality, and form a vast cone, on the apex of which stands the grim fort of old and rich Golconda. The fort is still surrounded by its crenellated stone wall, which is three miles in circumference. It has 87 high bastions at the angles, on which are still the ancient Shahi guns, some of them with their breeches blown out, from service in half-forgotten wars. The bastions are built of solid blocks of granite, either cemented together or bound with iron clamps. Many of these blocks are of immense size and weight. Their average thickness is from 50 to 60 feet.

On the way up we passed many battlenents. It was fort within fort. We saw many fragments of palace walls: decayed mansions, where fragments of the delicate jalousies told the story of former splendor and social elegance; and heavy guns which the lamp, and there was only a dim light had grown rusty in their long silence and disuse. On our right we saw an immense piece of masonry-a chambered wall with granite substructures—the whole covering a atacomb of fabulous dimensions. Here ay the buried wealth of Golconda in the old times when the kings reveled in untold glory, and their very names were symbols of heroism and treasure throughout India. What this treasure consists of is not well known, but most probably it was in jewels and gold. They were buried somewhere in these far-down vaults, and only the king, with possibly his premier, knew its exact whereabouts. He had a diagram of the catacomb, and knew where to go with his liggers, who were probably blindfolded when in sight of the treasure. When the treasure was taken out the place was walled up again, that all traces of the locality might disappear. It is believed, according to the pest information I could derive, that vast wealth is stored here, which is at the service of the Nizam when his revenue from regular sources gets scanty. I noticed that there had been recent openings in the solid asonry, but could not tell whether they had been caused by making repairs or for outlets for the concealed treasure, and again walled up.

The "mines of Golconda" are a pure myth. The diamonds and other precious stones discovered near Parteell Cuddapah were brought here for sale, and were readily purchased by all the rulers and their wealthy ourt. They were cut and polished here and were regarded as equally good with gold as permanent treasure of the realm. The burial of them for future emergency gave the popular impression of a mine. - Harper's Magazine.

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine at this season, to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's Saraaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine and and P. O. address.

Mastiff.

H. C. Bentnick, a wealthy farmer, devotes himself to raising sheep ten miles from Rahway, N. J., and he spares neither ev. pense nor trouble to improve the flock which is his hobby. Last fall Mr. Bentnick imported several English prize sheep, for which he paid a fabulous sum. One morn. ing a month ago the sheep-herder, named George Goff, came to Mr. Bentnick and said that two of the finest anim als had been ear to ear. It seemed impossible that a dog should have slaughtered the animals, as the wounds were as clean as though made by a razor and there were no signs of any mutilation. The next night two more of Mr. Bentnick's flock were killed. After that Every one now knows something of Mr. Mr. Bentnick hired two watchmen to patrol his farm buildings, which are on one side of had lost two valuable sheep during the night. Since then not a night has passed without some farmer having one or two sheep killed. One day last week Mr. Bentnick was

obliged to go to Morris County to attend a sale. He wished to drive across the coun try and decided to start in his own wagon at 4 o'clock in the morning. His niece, Miss Grace Bentnick, 19 years old, was asked to prepare an early breakfast, and also to see that the hired man was up early enough to get the horses ready. Fearing that if she went to bed she would oversleen herself she determined to pass the night in the kitchen, where there was an old fash! soned clock which sounded the hours almost the kitchen every night. Miss Grace was in the habit of feeding the dog and it always showed a great attachment for her. After the family had gone to bed the girl sat for seating herself on the floor, leaned her head on the dog's tawny back, and must have gone to sleep in that position.

She was aroused by feeling the dog gently move. She half-opened her eyes, and what he saw aroused her to full consciousness. In some mysterious way the dog seemed to have changed. His eyes were shining like two coals of fire and were looking at her with an expression of almost human hata nick's first impulse was to spring to her feet and rush from the room, but at her first movement the dog growled so savagely that she fell back on the floor. Through her half-closed eyes she watched every movement of the great beast at her side. Slowly he rose to his feet, and, with the soft tread could feel his hot breath. Then, evidently thinking her asleep, he stole toward a small

window which looked into the garden. Overcome by curiosity Miss Bentnick rose to her feet. With one bound the dog was at her side again, and was at the point of springing at her throat when she sank into Golconda has an old, old history. Hy- a chair at the table and closed her eyes, and afraid to call for help. After a mom pression of a man-esting tiger on its fees Miss Grace had self-control enough to feigh

sleep, and by doing so saved her life

After awhile the dog seemed convinced she was asleep. He slowly approached the window again, looking back at every step, It was an old-fashioned one, which opened with a latch. When in front of it he raised himself on his hind legs and with one paw gently raised the bolt and the window came open. Then he returned and took one more survey of Miss Bentnick. As she was still motionless he sprang through the window and disappeared. Overcome by fright Miss Grace must have fainted. She was brought to herself by the sound of a fall in the room. Before she could move a heavy weight was pressed against her, and she felt something wet in her face. The breeze from the open window had extinguished from the fire. Through her half-closed lids she could, however, see that the dog was standing with a paw on each of her shoulders looking into her face. She could also feel that his coat was moist and something wet was dripping on the front of her dress

from the animal's jaws. After awhile the dog left her and quietly stretched himself near the fireplace. When she thought him asleep she made a spring for the kitchen door, and just as she passed through the dog sprang after her. With all her strength she held the door and screamed for help. In a moment both Mr. Bentnick and the hired men rushed to her assistance and she explained what had happened Quickly arming himself Mr. Bentnick en find the window closed and the dog qu'etly resting in the corner. Mr. Bentnick at first thought his piece must have been dreaming but the front of her dress was covered with lood and there were little pools of water about the kitchen floor. On examination the dog was found to be thoroughly wet, as though he had just come out of the river.

been killed. The Siberian was the despoil er of the herd. Although Mr. Bentnick had paid several hundred dollars for his dog, he determined to shoot him. As he was lead ing him from the house Miss Grace cam from a back room. With one bound the dog sprang at her, but before he reached her a ball from Mr. Bentnick's pistol passed

When the hired man went to harness the

horses he found that two more sheep ha

through his heart, killing him instantly. Miss Grace said yesterday that she would not pass through such a night again for ten times the reward she received for detecting the sheep-killer.

Consumption Surely Cared.

To the Editor:-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any one of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express

Respectfully,

PRIDE.

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dy FREE EVE COD Express W York

there are people who hold themselves so high And they're right, for they act as their instincts teach 'em) that if for a year you should try and try, speechless. with a ten foot pole, you never could reach

But show us a prouder pair if you can A prouder pair in the whole creation, than the leading lady and leading man of a village dramatic association.

-Boston Courier.

### CAUGHT.

"Crying again, my dear? Why what can possibly have happened to bring such showers of grief to your blue eyes?"

I started to my feet, half conscious, half ashamed, as my mother-in-law's soft black silk dress rustled into the room.

Now be it understood that my mother-in law is the dearest old lady in the world, with silver curls on either side of her fresh face, loving hazel eyes and the purest of contralo voices? She isn't a bit like the popular ideas of mother-in-law. She never meddles, she never scolds, she never interferes-in short, she is just a nonpareil among women. And in the six months experience of my married life, I had already erned to love and trust her from the very bottom of my heart.

I looked dolorously up into my mothern-law's face.

"It's Jerome's shirts again," sobbed I. "What's the trouble with them? Now Jessie, don't cry, but answer me," and she prisoned my hand in her's and passed one arm encouragingly around my waist.

"He-he says-they fit- like meal bags," contrived to utter, with my face hidden on Mrs. Lee's shoulder. "And I'm sure-I cut them-by the very-new pattern-and and tried every pains with them, even stitching the bosom myself, because he didn't like machine work."

"And won't he wear them?" "No," I responded with a fresh burst of

"Let me see them," said Mrs. Lee senior and with a heart as heavy us lead I brought out the pile of discarded work man-

'They are beautifully seamed," said my mother-in-law critically examining them, " and I see to reason why they should not fit. To tell you the truth, Jessie, I think

Jerome is a little unreasonable!" "It's the second dozen I've made without suiting him," sob ed I, "and he says he shall ask Leonora's husband to get some made at the great down-town store, where he buys all his things. And-ch, dear,

dear! It will mortify me to death!" "Wait a minute, my dear, wait!" said my mother-in-law, patting me on the head ten years more will have reduced it to insig as if I had been a fractious four-year-older. "What was the especial fault that Jerome | nificant proportions, the eight chief European nations owed between them in 1880 £4. found with these shirts?"

"Oh, everything!"

"Yes, but what in particular?" "Well," I respended, with my finger to 000,000 between 1865 and 1880, or nearly 39 my forehead, trying to remember, "he said | per cent. It is scarcely necessary to point they had a swelling in the neck, and a out the serious effect which the payment of twitch in the wrist bands, and a bagginess interest on this enormous debt must have upon the European nations, to say nothing in the bosoms, and-"

"That's quite enough," said my mother- of repayment of capital. At 3 per cent enly in-law, laughing. "I can fancy exactly the interest amounts to £120,000,000 per anhow he said it. I've heard gentlemen com- num, and much of it is chargeable with considerable higher interest. It is possible to plain about their shirt bosoms before."

Now to take the reader still further into argue that the interest is paid in the main my confidence, shirts had been so far, at to members of the several nations concerned, least, the Scylla and Charybdis of my mar- and, therefore, can not impoverish them; ried life. All I did had been perfect in but in any case it comes out of the peckboldly essayed the making of a set of shirts. All his words had been honey and sugar. until when he tried on that first shirt, he gave himself a jerk around as if he were to be hanged."

"Jerome!" cried I scandalized and indig-

"Do you call this thing a shirt?" savagedemanded my lord and master. Don't it set right?" I timidly ques-

"Set? It sets like a dishrag on a gooseberry bush." And my husband tore off the offending

garment and hurled it across the floor. Of course I was very indignant and of course I cried my eyes nearly out, and then there was a reconciliation, and I proposed to try again, and my husband promised to borrow Jenkins' pattern. Mrs. Jenkins, he said, always hit it to a T with the family shirts; and the domestic sun shone bright-

er than before. But the second attempt proved a miserable failure, and this, the "meal bag era," as my mother-in-law laughingly called it,

"Oh, I wouldn't wear myself out irying, Jessie," said Calla Thorne, who had been married about the same time I was. "Do as I do, buy your husband's shirts

I shook my head, unconquered, though metaphorically speaking, in the dust.

"I won't give up so, Calla. If a woman Recently the Chinese residents at Lhassa, of nineteen years and six months can't in Tibet, implored the Emperor to cause ar make a shirt she had better go into an asyum for incapables."

"The shirts are all right enough, my dear; it's the men that are wrong," said Calla,

"That's all nonsense and chimera," said

Calla, shrugging her shoulders. Well, let me go on with the story of the Mrs. Lee stayed with me until Jerome

a May morning now.

"Seemed?" I interjected with an upris-

"you would leave an order at Michelson & to Pekin.

Perry's for a dozen shirts. You know my size. Fourteen and a half inches."

To me this was like pronouncing the doom of my own incapability. I sat dejected and hearded for years, loaned on good security

"Of course, if you wish it," my motherin-law assented. "Perhaps Jessie is rather young to assume the cares of an accomplished seamstress. A dezen I think you said." When he went out I yielded to the mortification I had so long subdued and burst into tears.

"Mamma," cried I, in answer to Mrs. Lee's mute, questioning look, "I never yet failed in anything I conscientiously tried to

"And you need not now," said Mrs. Lee, bending to kiss my flushed cheek, "can't

you trust me, Jessie?"

"These are something like," said my husband, complacently, as he stretched himself and surveyed the polished plaits of his new shirt bosom. "Never had anything feel so comfortable in all my life before. Look at the set of that neck-binding, will you, Jessie? Michelson & Perry know how to do things. Jenkins says they employ three Parisian hands, which, perhaps, accounts for it."

"Do you really like them so much?" questioned his mother.

"They are perfection!" Jerome enthusiastically answered.

"I am glad to hear it." she retorted, with mischievous twinkle behind her spectaele glasses. "They didn't come from Michelson & Perry's at all."

"No?" exclaimed Jerome. rom? Hoodwink & Hall's?" "From the tusy fingers of your own wife," Mrs. Lee exultingly answered.

"Jessic made them. They are the same shirts which you so discourteously likened to 'meal bags,' only laundried and done

"But they have been altered!" "No, they haven't. Not a stitch. It is strange," added my mother-in-law, meditatively, "how far the power of imagination can carry us."

"Well, I don't care," said Jerome, with rather sheepish glance at me; "they are capital shirts. Come and kiss me, Jessie. You're a tru p, and I'm a donkey-and on, Mrs. Man ma, are-"

"Well, what am 1?" "Equal to any Guy Fawkes for plotting. Just keep the pattern of those shirts, will

Europe and America's Debts.

987,000,000 or nearly 4,000 millions ater-

ling; and this debt has increased by £1,550,

States system. Of course if we consider

the amount per head, the United States fig-

The Chinese Almanac.

ry Review.

ing to its wealth.

Maia, a feminine divinity worshipped at you, Jessie, my girl?" Rome the first day of the month. And that is "how I caught him." June-Juno, a Roman divinity worshiped

as the Queen of Heaven. July (Julius) - Julius Cæsar was born in this month. While the United States has paid off in

mer Cabinet was banished.

ion of a miser. - New York Times.

The Names of the Months.

honor of Lupercus, the god of fertility.

March-Named from the Roman god of

April-Latin, Aprilis, probably derived

May-Latin Mains, probably derived from

South American Financiering.

August-Named by Emperor Augustus ten years 106 millions of public debt, and in Cæsar, B. C. 30, after himself, as he regarded it a lucky month, being that in which he had gained several victories. September (septem or seven) - September

was the seventh month in the old Roman calendar. October (octo) - Eighth month of the old

Roman year. November (Novem, or nine)-November was the ninth month of the old Roman year. December (decem, or ten)-December was the tenth month of the early Roman year About the 21st of this month the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and forms

### Science So ved the Puzzle.

the winter solstice.

A Meriden clothing dealer recently offerome's eyes until, one unlucky day. I ets of the workers, and keeps in idleness a ed a spring overcoat to any person solving whole army of drones, who for the most the "anti-rattle box" puzzle. This conpart impoverish the nation instead of add- sisted of a short cylindrical wooden box, securely sealed. The point was to shake the A closer comparison may perhaps be made | box without rattling the contents. On the trying to look over his left shoulder, and by comparing England and France taken box was printed: "You can't do it; but it shouted out: "Oh, confound that neck together (whose population, now exceed that can be done." Those who got hold of the of the United States by about 25 per cent) boxes, after shaking them in different ways, with the United States. England and cut them open and found the contents to France together pay £81,500,000 a year or consist of pieces of tin of different shapes. their public debt, and £68,200,000 for army As no method of doing the trick could be and navy, and give up 730,000 able bodied thought of, it was generally supposed that men to the army. Estimating their useful the puzzle could not be solved. Charles M. labor at only £20 per annum each, we have Fairchild, assistant to Superintendent Fitza further expense of £14,600,000 yearly. gerald, of the Meriden Electric Light Com-Thus the cost of France and England to- pany, came into possession of one of the gether, of army and navy and debts can not boxes. He dissected it, noticed the bits of be put down at less than £164,300,000 per tin, thought a moment, and then, taking a annum. Even during the present period of piece of magnetized iron, replaced the cover enormous repayments the United States is on the box and applied the magnet to one only paying £19,000,000 a year on the debt, end. It was strong enough to attract all and its total expenditure on war, debt and the small pieces of tin and hold them fast to men is less than £30,500,000; leaving £133, the end of the box, however violently it was 800,000 as somewhat about the cost of the shaken. He got the overcoat.—Hartford to working over tariff essays that will suit English and French war system to those nations over and above the cost of the United

## The Doctor's Dilemma.

The individual, no matter what his proures still better. England and France spend fession may be, who imagines that he is go-\$10 75 per head, or \$54 per family of five ing to give satisfaction to the public in anypersons; the United States less than \$2 75 thing he may undertake, is certainly the vicper head-in fact, about \$13 25 per family of five. - G. T. Bettany in the Contemporain life what it may, who comes up to the exborn. The doctor is a professional man who has a hard row to hoe. If a doctor dresses well and wears a high hat, people The great value which the Chinese attach say he is a medical dude. If, on the other to their almanac is shown in many ways. hand, he pays little or no attention to his toilet, then he is accused of lack of dignity. rangements to be made which would enable If he goes into society, attends balls or parthem to receive their copies of the almanac ties, then the impression is that he is fishat the earliest possible date in the year. A ing for popularity. If he does not, he is acwriter in a recent issue of the Chinese Re- cused of putting on airs. If the physician corder says that the most important book to visits his patients while they are in good "I won't admit such a thing of the man I the Chinese is the almanac. Its space is health, he is accused of foisting himself uppromised at the altar to love, honor and far too important to be occupied with matter on them. He comes to the house in order which fills western almanacs. It contains to be invited to dinner. If, on the other astronomical information which is useful, hand, he never comes unless he is called, but its great mission is to give full and ac- the inference is that the only use that he but its great mission is to give full and active inference is that the only use that he pleased with the manner in which it was percurate information for selecting lucky places has for his patients is to make money formed that he decided on treating the work. for performing all the acts, great and small, on them when they are sick. If the doctor of every-day-life. "And as every act, how- attends church, of course he is always a "pony" glass with some of the contents, and came home to tea, a little ashamed, as I ever trivial, depends for its success on the h; pocrite who is trying to work on the religshrewdly guessed, of his recent outburst of time and in the direction (i. c., the ous feelings of the community. If he does my man, is something you won't get every temper. At all events, he was as serene as point of the compass) toward which it is not attend church, nothing can be plainer day; forty-year-old whiskey. What de you done, it is of the utmost importance that ev- than that he is an infidel or a socialist. If think of it?" The man took the glass, raised "We were just discussing the subject of ery one should have correct information the doctor's wife does not return the calls I think to might a socialist. It is or the utmost importance that every than that he is an influence of a socialist. It is or the utmost importance that every than that he is an influence of a socialist. It is or the utmost importance that every than that he is an influence of a socialist. It is or the utmost importance that every than that he is an influence of a socialist. It is or the utmost importance that every than that he is an influence of a socialist. It is or the utmost importance that every than that he is an influence of a socialist. It is or the utmost importance that every the doctor's wife does not return the calls. It is not the utmost importance that every the doctor's wife does not return the calls. your unfortunate shirts, Jerome," said his available at all times to enable him to so or- that other ladies make on her, then she is mother, as he was helping her the second der his life as to avoid bad luck and calami- stuck up, turning up her nose at her betters, time to pineapple marmalade. He colored ty and secure good luck and and prosperity. etc. If she does return the calls then she Consequently, the almanac is the most uni- is flushing patients for her husband to force, which has not before, he thinks, been "They do set—like the dickens," he said versally circulated book in China." The shoot at. If the doctor's horse is fat, that printed. The bishop was riding in one of the apologetically. "But every one says a wo- writer speaks of it as a terrible yoke of bond- is a sure sign he has not got much to old fashioned broad guage railway carriages man can't make a shirt. It isn't your fault, age. It is issued by the government, and do. If the animal is emaciated, he is a and was seated at one end of it when he

dies, he was undoubtedly murdered by his Don Mariano is one of the richest men of physician. If the medical man is sociable Central America. His money has been and talkative, the people say, "We don't want a doctor who tells everything he knows." If he is a silent man, then they tics; and if he doos not talk politics, then

at 3 per cent a month, 36 per cent a year. He has "cornered" corn, the principal food of the poor, and in each operation Heaven say a doctor should encourage his patients seems to have aided him by failure of crops. to be communicative. If he talks politics, Several times in his life he has been "hit" they say that a doctor should have no polihard. A certain President of his country was in need of \$300,000, and applied to he is a sneak and a time-server, who either has no politics or is afraid to own up what Don Mariano, Don Mariano knew well he would never see a dollar of it again, and his politics really are. If he does not send in his bill, his object is to prevent the papleaded extreme poverty. The President tient from engaging another doctor. If he made the application a second time. Don does send in his bill, he is in a fearful hurry Mariano again refused the loan, but he was summoned to the palace, sent to the peni- for his money, and so on to the end of the tentiary, and, with one side of his head and | chapter. face shaved, was made to work in the streets as a member of the chain-gang, much

A Dog that Can Tell the Time,

to the joy of his many debtors. He bore up "A dog who can, by merely glancing at bravely under this treatment for nearly two his master's watch, tell the time of day, months, when he turned over to the Presiand, what is more, signify the same by dent the sum required. This little experiseries of single barks at regular intervals ence pro ved of great value on a subsequent to denote the hour and a couple of short 'vaps' to signify a half-hour may fairly, I On the death of another President each think," writes "Rapier" in the Sporting oue of his Cabinet Ministers was anxious and Dramatic News, "lay claim to being to succeed-but any successor had to have set down as 'talented.' A friend of mine the army on his side. The Vice-President had one that performed this feat with neverwent to Don Mariano for \$150,000. It was failing accuracy. Having for a long while delivered in ten minutes, the army was paid, fruitlessly endeavored to find out "how it the Vice-President succeeded, and the forwas done," his owner one day kindly consented to satisfy my curiosity. Holding Don Mariano is described as a man not his watch in the palm of his left hand, he more than 60 years of age, but he appears

called Billy to him, and propounded the to be past his 110th year. His spare form regular query, "What's the time?" The covered with a black, threadbare coat, out dog immediately put his head on one side. of the ton of which comes a high collar assumed an exceedingly knowing appearwhich has never seen a laundry, his white ance, and presently barked five times in hair, the dark leather skin of his face, and succession, winding up with a couple of his palsied hands make up an ideal concepyaps,' On reference to the watch, the exact time was found to be twenty-five minutes past five o'clock. "Right you are, Billy -good dog!"-and Billy looked immensely pleased with himself forthwith. "How is January - The Roman Janus presided it done?" his owner said. "Wby, easily over the beginning of everything, hence the enough! I hold this watch-so-in my left first month of the year was called after him. hand, and move my first finger five times February-The Roman Festival Februs then stop, then twice more. Billy takes was held the 15th day of this month in the cue from that, and there you are."

### VARIETIES.

from Asperite, to open, because spring gen-A MOTHER was urging her son to purchase an overcoat, and he was insisting he could erally begins and the buds open in this not afford one.

"Very well, then," said she, "you will ge pneumonia, see if you don't." "No," said he, "I won't get that, either can't afford any thing new."

Young Husband-Er-what kind of cake is this, my dear? Young Wife-Marbie cake, Algernon. Isn'

Young Husband-Splendid. If there was enough of it it would make a nice front for a public building.

Wife-Before we were married you didn't think seven evenings a week too often to turn at once to the right and go straight forvisit me, I can't see why you don't stay at home more now. Husband-Surely, you don't mean to say,

my dear, that I stayed much at home then! Rastus, supports the family by taking in

washing?

proud ob de ole' ooman.

Uncle Rastus-Yas, sah, Grocer-Well, don't you feel a little bit him in surprise a moment, but he saw he was shamed at times? Uncle Rastus—Shamed! No, sah; dare's with pride, "I guess you are about half right, nothin' degradin' 'bout takin' in washin'. I'se old fellow." Brown didn't see the point until

Heaven's sake, George, don't spend so much money needlessly. Don't you know you ought to lay something by for a rainy day? Husband-I have done that, dear. Wife-What, I should like to know?

Husband-A gum coat, love.

"WILLIE," said he old pastor, who was taking dinner with the family, "I suppose "You won't be gone long, will you, dearie?" you will be a literary man, like your father, when you grow up?"

"Nope," said the little boy addressed, as he looked at the somewhat meagre array of ... Oh, I shall, dearle, I can't help it, and I delicacies on the table with lofty scorn, "lit- dread being left alone." erary nuthin'! I am going to be a \$10,000 cook!"

"BE a good boy, Johnny," said the minister, and study hard. You may be the President into his arms, and said sweetly and childishof the United States some day." "Well, I guess not." "Why, Johnny, I am surprised at you. Don't you want to be Pres.dent?" 'No, sir, it's bad enough to write compositions to suit the schoolmarm. When it comes whole country full of kickers-excuse me."

WHAT are you going to do when children get to studying Shakespeare and sneering at deals. When Booth and Barrett were at the Baldwin the conversation at the breakfast table between husband and wife turned upon the question of going to see "Othello." The tim of a delusion. The man, be his station little girl had read the play and came to no new conclusion on the subject. She said, pectation of the multitude, has not yet been contemptuously: "I wouldn't go to see a gentleman kill a lady for losing a handker-

"MADAM," said the tramp impressively, "! am starving. For days no particle of food has passed my lips. I am dying with hunger. Will you not help me with a few cold victua 8?"

sympathetically, "I am so sorry for you. 1 haven't a single thing to eat in the house, but I'll tell you what you can do. You can come in and sit down in the kitchen and read

in New York, and the owner was so much man. So, producing a decanter he filled a handing the glass to the man, said: "There, I think it mighty small for its age."

bouchere relates this story of Bishop Wilber-Jessie, dear, and I'm sorry I seemed to be the sale of all almanacs but the authorized brute for not taking better care of his heard a truculent voice at the other end ex one is prohibited. Quite recently the new horse. If he drives slowly he does not care claim: "I would dearly like to meet the Chinese minister to Germany refused to sail a cent whether or not his patients die being of my eyebrows which carried unspeakfor his post on a day the almanac declared fore he gets to them. If the patient recovpuzzle him." "Very well," replied the bishop for his post on a day the almanac declared to the speaker, who had not perceived him, "And I wish, mother," went on Jerome, man mail steamer was consequently defermant to the speaker, who had not perceived him, ers his health is he indebted to a kind Providence or a strong constitution, or to the The man was rather taken aback, but quickly appearing not to heed my interruption, sed at the request of the German minister care that was taken of him during his ill-recovering, said: "Well, my lord, can you ness. In no case is the doctor entitled to tell a plain man a plain way to get to Hea-

### any credit for the recovery. If the patient WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan 12th, 1888.—I have recommenced "Warner's safe Cure" to my neighbor, who is using it and fnds much relief. Jacob Molingar

MULLETT LAKE, Mich.—"Warne's Safe Cure" cured me twice of inflammation of the bladder. The first time I had been under the doctor's care and suffered along time before I took 'Warner's Safe Cure" for some time, and I must confess that my health is better. Safe Cure." One bottle cured me.

Vila C. Ipheelocks Thos Hocknoll

40 Second Ave. Scientific, Simple Blood Purifer, Great

ROMULUS, Mich. Dec. 5th, 1887.—I am a long time patron and advocate of the merits of Warner's Safe Cure"

CLIO, Mich., Dec. 20th. 1887.—Previous to moving to Micaigan, I resided in St. Catharines, Ont., where I was engaged in the wholesale oil business. My residence was in a deep valley on the bank of a canal I was taken with fever and ague. I was also troubled with pain in my back and loins. I took "Warner's Safe Cure" and was greatly relieved of both ailments. H. F. Lesvemuorth 162 N. Ionia St.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 21st, 1883.—"Wan ner's Safe Cure" is our favorite when anythin is the matter with us. It is a "Godsend" and

Many A, Since

## CURES all Diseases Caused by Uric Acid, POISONED BLOOD

E. Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 7th, 1888.—I have suffered for ten years with what physicians pronounced cong stion of the left kidney. I have suffered untold agony for the last six years. Physicians have done nothing for me except to advise me against taking cold. Four bottles of "Warner's Safe Cure" have done me more good than all the doctors I have had in ten years. I shall keep on taking "Warner's Safe Cure," as this is the longest time I have escaped intense suffering for so many years.

Harvey Rovel

Mrs Sigge A Reed

SUNFIELD, Mich., Dec. 31st, 1887.—I feel unable to express my great joy for what "War er's Safe Cure" has done for my mother. For twenty-five years she suffered with a "griping pan" in the abdomen. She tri d everything without relief. A neighbor recommended "warner's Safe Cure." She tried it, and before she had taken three bottles the result was marvelous. The for the bottle cured her. Before taking "Warner's Safe Cure" and got a bottle. I was nervelous the result was marvelous. The for the bottle cured her. Before taking "Warner's Safe Cure" she was troubled with nervous dyspepsia, sleepless nights and a series of female complaints.

Emmal Grune 81 S. McKenzie St.

# Neuralgia, Female Complaints, Rheumatism,

Frank Hast

Annie Rank

Mm Comulian

# Dyspepsia, Headaches, Bad Skin, Eruptions, Impure Blood

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15th, 1887.—Several years ago I took a course of treatment for catarrh. I followed the direction of my physician, but received no benefit. I was convinced that I Leeded constitut onal treatment. I used "Warner's Safe Cure" and from a weight of 185 pounds climbed up to 180. I have recommended it to friends and members of family and they have derived beneficial results. Chin Olivery

HUDSONVILLE, Mich., Dec 21st, 1887.—"Warner's Safe Cure" has met with great success in our family. My brother was taken, as it were, from the the grave, by "Warner's Safe Cure," Warner's Safe Cure."

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5th, \*887.—I have used "Warner's Safe Cure" for purifying my blood. In every case it has given good satisfaction. John W Marie

Am. Ex. Co., M. C. depot.

CEDAR SPRINGS, Dec. 17th, 1887.—I think "Warner's Safe Cure" is an excellent remedy.

Mrs. Helen P. Wesbrook.

Michigan "Malaria" and most other Diseases are really caused by Uric Acid (Kidney) Poison in the Blood, a Poison that can only be removed through the Kidneys by

ven?" "Certainly," replied the bishop; "nothing is more easy. You have only to ward."

978 Mich Ave

he told his wife.

Jones had married the prettiest woman in town and Brown had married the homeliest and thought she was beautiful. One evening they were talking about their respective better halves, and B. remarked: "I say, Jones, I think you and I married the two prettiest women in town." Jones looked at serious. "Wel," he replied cautiously and

thing like two hundred pounds, came into ,he Grand Central Station the other day clinging to the bony arm of a little man who probably tipped the beam at ninety in his winter clothing.

He led the way to the ladies' waiting-room. deposited the lady in two chairs and started

she gasped out. "I feel so timid." "No, darling, I'll be right back. Don't worry about me."

"Well, I'll be back in ten minutes." "Oh, do, I feel so nervous." He was gone fifteen minutes and when he reached her side again she tried to tumble

"Oh, Harry! You were gone an age.

was so frightened! Ah, Harry, I fear that

you will find that you have married a very,

very silly little girl." wrote serious editorials. His wife did not read them. She had sense, too. She and her husband used to hold long discussions on serious and important public questions, in which, of course, he did all the talking. But it flattered her that he should think enough of her intellect to discuss such subjects with her, and she was happy. One day she had editorial. It sounded familiar somehow, and

ideas that her husband had laid down in a

"Now, John," she said, "if you want to try your editorials on a dog, get somebody else to be the dog."

Chaff.

The architect may not be a good actor, but he can always draw a big house. Canada is a long way from Greece, yet an embezzlement of 5,000,000 francs is reported from Athens.

A happy marriage is a new beginning of

life, a new starting point for happiness and usefalness. It may be that a man can love but one woman in a lifetime, but how is he going to know unless he tries? A citizen who insisted that he could easily

lington has a very thin wife. The boys have nicknamed them "enough" and "too spare." Loving aunt (to erring nephew)-It would You know whata strong will he has. Charles.

—Ah, just wait till it goes to probate!

live on one meal a day afterwards privately explained that he meant oatmeal.

"Where are you going my pretty maide?"
"I'm going a milking, ir," she saide.

"What is your fortune, my pretty maide?" A million's my fortune, sir." she saide Then I want to marry you, my pretty maide. Well, nobody axed you, sir," she saide. Miss Clara—Oh, Ethel, I had my ears pleaced to-day. Miss Ethel—Weren't you dreadfully frightened? Miss Clara—A little at first, but I kept saying 'solitaire,' 'solitaire,' 'solitaire,' to myself, and before I knew it it was all over.

High Church Rector (in New York)-I have concluded to abandon the confessional. Vestryman—Think it savors too much of Rome. Rector—No, that isn't it; but no one ever comes to confess except women, and I cannot waste three hours every day listening to A small boy began his regular prayer in his regular way: "Now—I—lay—me" and then he stuck fast. "Down"—said his mother, prompting. Whereupon Johnny set off again with professional statement and the statement of the statement of

with great alacrity and fluency! "Down came a blackbird and nipped off her nose.' The French teacher in a young ladies' seminary was asking the members of her class to give her their full names, when she came to a modest-looking intie girl, who slowly responded: Mary-Josephine-Augusta-Tomkinson. The Mademoiselle looked at her in astonishment, then said: "Ees all zat

Indignant Physician—Man, what have you done? You sent my patient the wrong prescription, and it killed him. Druggist (a calm man, accustomed to abuse)—Vhell, what was the madder mit you? Last week I send your odder patient der righd berscription, und dot killed him. How can somebody blease a one a man?

There is an old story of R. M. Williamson that when he was a Judge a bullying lawyer in his court closed a demand for an order by laying a bowie-knife on the bar and saying "that was the law of the case." The Judge lifted a double-barrel from the bench and said, "that was the Constitution that controlled such law.'

"Excuse me sir," said the business man ager to the city editor, "but you promised to print that puff of Smithers' dry goods store just as I wrote it." "Well, didn't I?" "No sir. It wasn't published at ail." "Did you write on one side of the paper only?" "Certainly." "Then I guess I must have published the wrong side of the manuscript."

One day the children's grandmother, who her, and she was happy. One day she had nothing to do. It was raining, she could not go out, and she had no interesting novel. So she picked up the paper, and her eye fell on an she picked up the paper, and her eye fell on an editorial. It sounded familiar somehow, and editorial. It sounded familiar somehow, and to her brood, then, appearing to solve the as she read on she found in it a whole lot of mystery, he exclaimed "Old hen's got the

very simple, affectionate kind of way in one of those discussions. It dawned upon her, the whole scheme. She said nothing; but very soon after the husband began working the conversation round to some abstruse subject. She gave him free way for a while. Then she rose up:

"Now, John," she said, "if you want to

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the same spontaneous way that a natural woman illustrates her inborn love for an infant. She never sees it without wanting to take it.

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Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness s, in Curtoura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

of 1804 is worth \$800," said Mrs. Sprigging.
"I reckon they'd have made more of them if they'd knowed they'd ever be worth that much."

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Passenger station foct of Twelfth St. Try the Wabash Short Line to Chicago and the West. Standard time. Arrive. 8:30 am. Wabash & Western Flyer. \$2:00 p.m. Chicago Limited \$11:20 p.m. \$12:40 p.m. St. Louis Limited Express. Adrian & Butler Accommo-4:00 p.m. dation. \$10:50 a.m. \$10:50 a. 9:50 p.m. press. \$11:20 p.m. \$Daily. \*Except Sunday. Except Monday.

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Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, Merrill block, and at depot. All trains arrivs and depart on Central Standard time. Chicago Trains. going west. \$10.45 p s \*6.00 p s \*6.45 p s \*11.50 a se Pacific Express. \$1.00 p m
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G. H. Brown, of the firm of I. & G. H. Brown, of Grand Ledge, transfers his half interest in the following sheep: I. & G. H. Brown 65 to 71 (rams); H. A. Bascom 65, 66, W Ball 66, F & L E. Moore 147, 140, I & G. H. Brown 13, 14, 15, 22, 25, 24, 36, 38, 51, 53, 55, 57, 60, 61 62, 63, 64, 72 (ewes) to H E Brown. F R Anable, ram F R Anable 2; to G W Stuart,

Grand Blanc-L Sprague, ram L S 93, to Adam Diehl, Mil-L Sprague, ram L S 93, 10 Adam Diem, and ford.

R J Brown, ram R J Brown 44, to E N Bissell for Samuel McCaughey, of Australia, W C Witherell, ram W C W 71 and ewes W C W 12, 202, 203, 214, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227 to 231, 233, C C Dorr 3, 4, 7, and E J & E W H 169 to R Witherell, Clinton H R Dewey, rams H R Dewey 171, 173, 175, 179, 181, 189, 193, 195, 197, 211, 213 to A A Wood, Saline: ram do 209 to A N Bush, Swartz Creek; ram do 155 to Geo Williams. Swartz Creek.

C M Thornton, rams C M T 18, 27, 25, ewes 2, 4, 5, 19 to 22, 26, 29 to 37, 81, 82, 83, F A Myrick 51, L H Payne 126, L W S Jr 75 to A A Hunt, Waccousta.

to Ira Crippia, Ypsilanti; to Nelson Pooler, Plymouth, ram 78.

E H Stone, ram E H Stone 6 to H J Post, Rankin; ram do 7 to Chas Brotherton, Ffint; ram do 9 to D Badley, Holly; ram do 10 to T S Nichols. Grand Blanc; ram do 11 to A Fausdick. Grand Blanc; ram do 12 to Thos Bishop, Grand Blanc; ram do 18 to Henry Newman, Holly; ram do 26 to A O Hadley, Davisburg; ram do 27 to G W Stuart, Grand Blanc; ram J ii Thompson 225 to Cranston Clark, Grand Blanc; ewe E H Stone 77 to W S Mead, Grand Blanc.

J S Bamber to Chas. Wixom, Pontiac, ewes J S H 463 to 473, 499, 600 t; 607,

William Holcomb to Frank King, ram Wm. Holcomb 11; to G W Seldon ram do 12; R White ram do 34; M Gadd ram do 35.

J S Wood to N A Wood ewes 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

99, 100. W&EN Ball to HE Moore, North Farmington, ewe W Ball 335.

G H Mugg & Son to J Larne, Saline, rams G H Mugg & Son to 99, 251 to 255, 259, 263 to 265.

J G Perkins to J W Thorrington, Romeo, ewes

tley to H R Hazleton, New Haven, ram P M B jr. 123.

Jas. McGregor to D Laymond, Metamora, ram
J McGregor 72; to E Boersig, Lapeer. ram do 90;
to R Stringer, Hunter's Creek, ram do 111; to A
Mackey, Almont, ram do 112; to Alex Braidwood, ram do 134.

E. N. BALL, Secretary.

### LIVE STOCK OUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

WHEREAS, A clause of Act 182, Session Laws of 1885, declares in substance and in language, that whenever the governor of the State shall have good reason to believe that any dangerous, contagious or infec-tious diseases have become epizootic in cerrender such domestic animals from such nfected districts liable to convey such disease, he shall by proclamation prohibit the importation of any live stock, of the kind diseased, into the State, etc.; and

WHEREAS, It is clearly understood that the cattle coming from the southern portions of the United States are affected with a contagious disease, known as Texas or splenic fever which is very fatal to our northern cattle, and which annually for years past, has caused serious loss among the cattle stock of this State; and WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sani-

tary Commission oid on May 8th adopt the following quarantine regulations regarding | beautiful in respect to form and proportion, the importation of so called Texas cattle, with the view of the absolute prohibition of their admission to this State, previous to the first day of November next, viz: "Rules and Governed by the laws of nature, "like be-Regulations of the Michigan Live Stock Sanitary Commission relating to the importation of so called Texas cattle:

Laws of 1885, it is made the duty of the State Live Stock Commission to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State from all contagious or infectious diseases of a malignant character, and for the purpose it is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary and other regulations as it may deem necessary; and

WHEREAS, The bringing to this State for slaughter or for other purposes so called Texas cattle, or cattle raised south of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and that have not subsequently been kept continuously at least one winter north of said narallel, and which may be brought within of April and the first day of November following, very seriously endangers the health of our cattle stock; and

WHEREAS, As a matter of fact so called Texas or splenic fever, so fatal to our northern cattle, is only contracted from contact with these southern cattle or in the recent environment of the same:

Now THEREFORE, It is hereby ordered and directed by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Michigan, in cordance with the Act heretofore referred November next no cattle coming from south of the thirth-sixth parallel of north latitude, and that have not been wintered north of said thirty-sixth parallel, shall be brought to any place in this State for the purpose of slanghter or for any other purpose, except such cattle as may be in transit across this State, and these through cattle shall not be this State, except in yards des branded for the 'Feeding of Texas cattle

no inconvenience may be caus parties desiring to ship any cattle to this State for slaughter or for other purposes, that are not prescribed by these quarantine coming from the two points from which the cattle of commerce are principally shipped to this State, viz.: The Union Stock Yards at Chicago and the

This Commission will on May 21st next establish an agency in the vicinity of each of the above named stock yards at which all parties must apply who desire to ship cattle to this State from these points, and upon agency, showing that the proposed snip-ment of cattle are not prohibited from coming to this State by the above order. A certificate permitting the shipment to

Governor of the State of Michigan, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, issue this, my proclamation, and it is hereby ordered that from and after the 21st day of May and until the 1st day of November next, the importation of all neat cattle to this State from south of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and that have not been wintered north of said thirty-sixth parallel is hereby prohibited and torbidden, except such cattle as are in transit acros State, and they shall only be unloaded in this State for the purpose of feeding and watering, and then only in yards branded and lettered for the 'Feeding of Texas cattle only.' And I hereby call the attention of all shippers of live stock, transportation apanies and all other parties intereste to the manifestly fair and proper rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Saniion heretofore recited, relating to this subject and to the laws unde the same are made and promulgated.

Done at Lansing, Michigan, this 12th day of Lay, A. D. 1888. CYRUS G. LUCE. May, A. D. 1888. By the Governor, By F. B. EGAN, Deputy Secretary of State. Summer Tours.

Round-trip excursion tickets at low rates are now on sale via the Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., from Chicago, Peoria and St-Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo Salt Lake City, Ogden, St. Paul, Minneapolis and resorts West and Northwest. The "Bur lington" is the only line running sleeping cars from Chicago to Denver without change It is the only line by which you can go from Chicago to Denver and be but one night on the road. It is the picturesque line to St Paul and Minneapolis. It runs daily "fast rains" to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Cheyenne and Denver. Fine Government Lands are located on its new lines in Nebraska. It is the best line upon which to reach all principal land points in the West and Northwest. Tick ets via the Burlington route can be obtained of coupon ticket agents of connecting lines. Send in postage to Paul Morton, Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill., four cents for a copy of the Burlington Route Guide, or six cents for an illustrated book about Colorado and the Garden of the Gods.

# Şeterinary Department

conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary argeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure overect treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of the dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. strott. Wich stroit, Mich.

Probably Hereditary Diathesis in a Yearling Colt.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a yearling colt that is hoof bound in both front and hind feet, and is very me; has been so for about four weeks. hind part of the foot is very sore. Have used saltpetre liniment made of saltpetre and vinegar. He has stood on a floor, but has had lots of bedding. Can you give

me any remedy that will cure him? A SUBSCRIBER. Answer. - The trouble with your colt is one of unusual interest, indicating improper breeding, or hereditary transmission of disease from parent to offspring. With such a colt we would expect to find one or both parents the victims of disease. Prof. Youatt, in one of his lectures before the

class at the Veterinary College of London, said: "A tendency to hereditary diseases and malformations in the sexual progeny of animals will be admitted by those who deny the hereditary descent of the diseases themselves. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the sexual progenies of animals may be less liable to hereditary diseases if tain localities in other states, territories or the parents be of different families. This, countries, or that there are conditions which I believe, is admitted by all who breed animals for sale; since if the male or female be of different temperaments-as there are extremes of the animal system-they may counteract each other; and certainly, where both parents are of families which are af-

flicted with the same hereditary defect, it is more likely to descend to their posterity. Thus we who are all concerned in the improvement of the sexual progeny of animals. see the necessity of attending-and most especially as regards horses-to choose the most perfect of both sexes; that is, the most and the most freely endowed with those gets like," we can only breed sound offspring from sound sires and dams. It is ne exception to the rule to get sound offspring from unsound parents. The imperfections of the sire or dam are not always congenital, but remain latent in the system until the predisposing cause stimulates development. This we see in our closely eases, in pulmonary consumption or tuber-

culosis, they rarely showing any symptoms of disease until the animals attain their second year. In man the same disease makes its appearance about the age of maturity. We have witnessed many proofs of this law of nature in an active veterinary practice of more than forty years. Previous to and during the last war no less than onehundred and fifty to two hundred cases of fistula of the withers came under our notice, which, from its frequency, induced inquiry as to its origin. Upon investigation we traced it through the General Taylor stock, so popular in New Jersey at that time. The horse, a great favorite, showed no signs of the disease during his lifetime, but his dam was badly affected with both

fistula of the withers and poll evil-the same

disease, location only giving it a different

after another stricken down, while one ap-

ada, dating back forty years. We have

known of colts foaled with ringbone on all

four of the pasterns; spavin in both hock

joints, and blind in one and in both eves.

the result of improper breeding. We know

nothing of the sire or dam in this case, but

draw our conclusions from the experience of

years. If we err in this it is an exceptional

case. We would advise you to have the ani-

mal examined by a competent veterinary sur-geon and be governed by his directions.

Morbid Appetite or Destructive Pro-

name. Such freaks of nature not unfrequently occur in the human family, one ded for feeding or other purposes in tate. except in yards designated and

In order that no expense and practically Stock Yards at East St. Louis.

nting the proper evidence at the er without cost to him.

\* pensity in a Sow. SUTTON, May 14, 1888. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have been taking your paper some time, and I have a question which I would like to have you answer. I had a sow that had pigs one day old and one that her pigs were three weeks old; the latter broke former's pen and had devoured half of the small pigs when I found her. I fixed the pen as I thought hog proof, but when I came back she had broken into the per again and eaten the other pigs, and the two sows were having a pitched battle together. Is there anything that a person could give them when you see such symptoms as the above described? If so you would confer a great favor by letting them be known. They were both large sows (Poland-China), weighing nearly 400 pounds. They had been fed swill made from tine middlings,

and had run out to pasture. A. C. GREEN.

Answer. - We know of no remedy

effective than confinement in some form. To regulate the morbid appetite, or destructive propensity, with drugs, could not have more than a temporary effect.

## Commercial.

OBTROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, May 19, 1888. o FLOUR.-The advance in wheat has com-

pelled millers to put up the prices of their brands. All grades are 20 to 25c @ bbl. high-Quotations on car lots are as follows: 

 Michigan roller process
 4 20
 24 30

 Michigan patents
 4 75
 24 95

 Minnesota, bakers
 4 35
 24 45

 Minnesota, patents
 4 90
 3 0
 5 0

 Rye
 3 35
 23 40

 Low grades
 2 40
 23 10

 Michigan roller process.....

WHEAT .- On Thursday wheat reached the highest point recorded in this market for nearly two years. No. 1 white advanced to \$1 01 and No. 2 red to 97%c. Yesterday, however, a part of the advance was lost, and the market closed rather weak at the decline Closing prices yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 99c; No. 2 red, 96%c; No. 3 red was not tested. In futures No. 2 red for June delivery sold at 96c, July at 94%c, and August

at 941/sc. CORN.-Firm at an advance. No. 2 quoted at 59%c, and No. 3 at 58%c per bu. OATS .- Firm at an advance. No. 2 white quoted at 41c, and No. 2 mixed at 371/4c.

BARLEY .- Market steady and unchanged. No. 2 is selling at \$1 58@1 60 \$ cental, and No. 3 at \$1 48@153. Receipts in this market the past week were 5,676 bu., and the shipnents were 12,255 bu. FEED.-By the car-load \$17 00 w ton is quo

ted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$18@20 \$ CLOVER SEED .- The only sales vesterday

were of prime to arrive on a basis of \$4 40 \$

TIMOTHY SEED .- Prime is selling at \$2 90 B bu. State seed is held a few cents lower. RYE.-Quoted at 58@62c 9 bu. in bagged ots. Car-loads are quoted at 64265c W bu. BUTTER.-Prices are a little lower. Good

dairy butter is more plenty and quoted at 17@ 19c P D., with a cent more paid for extra; fairly good selling at 17@18c; and dairy rolls at 15217c. Creamery is dull at 23/24c \$ D. Receipts increasing. CHEESE .- Old quoted at 120121/20 for

Michigan full creams; 10%@11c for Ohio, and 12%@13c for New York. New cheese is selling at 12c for Michigan full creams. EGGS .- Prices are steady, and the market s quiet at a range of 12%c. Receipts quite

free but the demand is good. FORRIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, \* box, \$32523 50; oranges, Messinas, \$4 0024 50 19 box: Valencias, \$7 25@7 75 18 case; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$4 50@5 00; bananas, yellow, \$ bunch, \$1 75@2 75. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 14 @16c for fancy. Pineapples, \$1 75@2 2 25 \$

BRESWAX .- Steady at 28230c W D., as to quality. HONRY .- Market dull; now quoted at 14@

15c for choice comb and 10c for extracted. Stocks large and no inquiry.

MAPLE SUGAR .- Good stock is quoted at 9@10c W D. for new Michigan and 11@12c for Ohio. Market dull. MAPLE SYRUP .- Quoted at \$1@1 25 W gal-

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 6@6%e for common, and 8@8%c for evaporated. Demand light. SALT .- Michigan, 83c per bbl. in car lets,

or 87%c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Hay is very scarce, and holders are asking \$17@18 \$ ton for good timothy. Ordinary is selling at \$15 @16, and mixed at \$15 \$ ton. Straw is scarce and wanted. Quoted at \$7 00 % ton.

BRANS .- Quoted at \$2 30@2 35 9 bu. in car lots for city picked mediums. From store prices are \$2 40@2 50 \$ bu. Unpicked, \$1 25 POTATOES .- Dealers quote as follows

Old in car lots, 80@90c W bu, as to variety New, southern, \$6 50@7 00 P bbl.; California, bred cattle in the form of scrofulous dis- \$1 25@1 35 % bu. Foreign, \$2 25@2 50 % 3 bu-

ONIONS.-Bermudas quoted at \$2 25@\$ 30 9 bu, crate, and new southern at \$1 50@1 75

HIDES .- Green city, 5c 9 b., country 5% @6c; cured, 63/207c; green calf, 6261/2c; salted do, 6%@7c; sheep-skins, 500@\$1 50 each bulls, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off. APPLES .- Good to choice stock commands

\$4 50@5 per bbl., the outside being paid for nice red fruit. Common stock, \$3@4 \$ bbl. POULTRY.-Live quoted as follows Chickens, 9c W D.; turkeys, 10c. Per pair. spring chickens tor broilers, 50@75c \$ pair;

pigeons, 25c; squabs, 30c. CIDER.-Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 10 @11c W gal. Market quiet.

HOPS.—State nominal at 8@14c W b.: New York, 15@18c; Washington Territory, 13@ 5c; Bavarian, 23@27c; Bohemian, 25@30c. PEAS .- Common field, 95c W bu.; blue \$1 25.

PROVISIONS .- Mess pork and lard have advanced; no other changes in prices during the week. Quotations here are as follows:

| 1 | after another stricken down, while one ap-   |   |
|---|--|---|
| ١ |  | Mess, new 15 00 215 25                      |
| 1 | parently under the same conditions of life   | Family 15 50 @16 00                         |
|   | escapes. The noted horse Patchen, with his   | Short clear 16 50 @16 75                    |
| п | The state of the s |   |
| 1 | coarse hocks; the Cleveland Bays, of England,  | Lard in kegs, 9 b                           |
| 1 |  | Hams, * D 11 @ 11%                          |
| 1 | many of whom were notorious roarers, and   | Shoulders, 9 b 740 8                        |
| 1 | many other stock animals we could men-   | Choice bacon, & D 10% 10%                   |
| ı | many other stock animals we could men-   | Extra mess beef, per bbl 6 50 2 7 00        |
| 1 | tion as transmitting their defects to their  | Extra mess beef, per bbl 6 50 @ 7 00        |
| 1 | tion to transmissing their derects to men  | Tallow, # D 3%0 4                           |
|   | offspring. The frequency of goitre in horses   |   |
| ı | in this section of the country, and in Can-  | sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the |
|   |  |   |
| 1 | ada, we believe was introduced by a stal-  | week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: |

Monday—25 loads: Seven at \$18; five at \$19; our at \$20; three at \$19 50; two at \$17 and \$16; lion, used as a stock horse at Toronto, Can-Monday—25 loads: Seven at \$18; five at \$19; four at \$20; three at \$19 50; two at \$17 and \$16; one at \$18 25 and \$17 50.

Tuesday—33 loads: Nine at \$18; six at \$17; five at \$19; four at \$18 50 and \$15; two at \$20; one at \$19, \$6 and \$14.

Wednesday—24 loads: Five at \$17; four at \$18; three at \$19; two at \$20, \$18 50 and \$16 50; one at \$19 50, \$17 50, \$17 25, \$16, \$15 50 and \$14.

Thursday—31 loads: Nine at \$16; seven at \$18; six at \$17; two at \$19, \$18 50 and \$17 50; one at \$15, \$14 and \$13. Friday—8 loads: Two at \$16 and \$15; one at 19, \$18 50, \$18 and \$17.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Friday, May 18, 1888.

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards pum bered 315 head, against 386 last week. Buyers were on hand early and the light receipts were soon closed out at an advance of 15 cents over the prices of last week for all butchering grades, and the demand was not fully supplied. The following were the

closing Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 12 good but teers w 1,125 lbs at \$4.20 and a mixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers' stock to R Caplis av 1,000 lbs at \$3.

Casey sold M Caplis 12 good steers and cool 1,000 to 1,200 to 1,200 to 1,200 to 1,200 lbs do, \$4.30@4 50, and good 1,000 to 1,100 do, \$4.15@4 40; cows and

heifers av 770 lbs at \$4; 3 fair cows av 1,116 lbs at \$3 50 and a bull weighing 1,170 lbs at he same price. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 27

head of good butchers' stock av 828 lbs at \$3 80; 3 bnlls av 1,306 lbs at \$3 50 and a thin

\$3 80; 3 bnlls av 1,306 lbs at \$3 50 and a thin cow weighing 830 lbs at \$3.

McMullen sold Sullivan & F 20 good butchers' steers and heifers av 1,095 lbs at \$4 30 and 4 fair ones av 816 lbs at \$3 75.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 783 lbs at \$4 and 5 coarse ones av 926 lbs at \$3.

Allen sold John Robinson 14 good butchers' steers and heifers av 902 lbs at \$4 10; 12 fair

steers and heifers av 903 lbs at \$4 10; 12 fair ones av 742 bs at \$3 75.

O Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of le head of good butchers' stock av 1,012 bs at \$4; 2 thin cows av 1,040 bs at \$3, and 2 tags to Hulbert av 1.665 lbs at \$410.

Bliss sold Reagan a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 688 lbs at \$3 35. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 455 against 376, last week. Out of these one louble deck went through, and this left but small number to dispose of here. It would bulls in moderate supply and fair demand at be hard to say what good sheep would be \$8 25@3 75; sausage bulls, \$2 85@3 15; there worth here, for there has been none offered this week. The market is shorter of a supply of mutton at present than it has been for at \$3 25@3 90, with most sales at \$3 50@3 75. years and good sheep would bring high There was only one load on sale Tuesday and

Freeman sold Fitzpatrick 56 lambs av 69 lbs at \$6.
Spicer sold Fitzpatri
sheared av 62 lbs at \$4. steady and all were sold. There were none sold Fitzpatrick 75, part lambs, received on Thursday and no business done. On Friday there was only 200 head offered. ols sold John Robinson 115, sheared, The market was quiet with prices steady and av 74 lbs at \$4 75 and 30 culls av 64 lbs at \$3.

The offerings of hogs numbered 630 head against 904 last week. The market ruled fairly active but at a decline in prices of 20 formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,500 to 1,400......
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality. cents from those ruling last week.

Freeman sold Webb Bros 76 av 167 lbs a Spicer sold John Robinson 31 av 107 lbs at \$5 50. Farnam sold Webb Bros 21 av 241 lbs at

Nichols sold Webb Bros 17 av 204 lbs at Bliss sold Webb Bros 22 av 133 lbs at \$5 40. Dittman sold Webb Bros 77 av 177 lbs at Casey sold Webb Bros 16 av 153 lbs at \$5 37%.

C Roe sold John Robinson 15 av 90 lbs at \$5 50; 88 to Webb Bros av 167 lbs at \$5 55

and 13 av 125 lbs at \$5 50. King's Yards. Friday, May 18, 1888.

CATTLE. 86 50@7; choice to extra, \$725@750; spring lambs, \$7@9. No sheep were offered on Tuesday, but on Wednssday there were 4,000. The demand for good sheep continued active and prices were firm; but common were dull and a sheep lower. The maket of Thursday of the sheep lower. The market opened up at these yards with 463 head of cattle on sale. The demand for butchers' cattle by the local dealers was considerably in excess of the supply, and the sharp competition sent prices for this class of cattle up about 15 cents per hundred over on sale. Prices were unchanged. Fair to good wooled sheep of 80 to 85 lbs sold at \$5 25 @6 50. No lambs offered. the rates of last week. There was nothing for the shippers to do but look on, as the prices paid were fully has high as the same cattle would sell for in Ruffalo.

Hill sold Wreford & Beck 7 choice butchers' steers av 1,228 lbs at \$4 50 and a mixed lot of head of thin butchers' stock av 995 lbs at

previous week. There were about 8,400 hogs on sale Monday. The demand was active but at prices 10@15 cents below those of Saturday. Pigs sold at \$5@5 20; light mixed, \$5 30@5 50; selected Yorkers, \$5 60@ 5 70; bulk of sales at \$5 50.55; bulk of sales at \$5.50.55; Aldrich sold Bussell a mixed lot of 5 head Algren sold Bussell a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 894 lbs at \$3 30.

Bird sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 937 lbs at \$3 70 and 3 thin ones to Reagan av 726 lbs at \$3 15. \$5 75; rough, \$4 90@5 10; stags, \$4@4 15. so for rough, \$19005 10; stags, \$404 10. The market was steady on Tuesday with only four loads on sale. There were 10 loads on sale Wednesday and prices were 5@10 cents better, but on Thursday this advance was lost. Ou Friday the offerings of hogs numbered 1,030. The demand was fairly active Brown & Spencer sold Loosemore a mixed

brown a spencer sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 1.118 lbs at \$4 and 3 thin cows av 990 lbs at \$3 25. Adams sold Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock av 970 lbs at \$3 70, and 3 coarse cows av 853 lbs at \$2 75. and 3 coarse cows av 853 lbs at \$2.75.
Switzer & Ackley sold Caplis a mixed lot of
12 head of good butchers' stock av 781 lbs at
\$3.75 and a bull weighing 1,400 lbs at \$2.75.
Payne sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of
21 head of good butchers' stock av 948 lbs af

week. Shipments 13,694. The receipts of cat-Nott sold Kraft 4 good butchers' steers av

tie on Monday numbered 12,237 head. The offerings were larger than expected, and early sales were made at a decline of 5@10 cents, but before noon this was about re-27 good butchers' steers and helfers av 865 dents, but before noon this was about re-4lbs at \$4 15 and a mixed lot of 27 head of good butchers stock to Geo Wreford av 794 at Saturday's prices. Exporters and eastern ld Orlin 5 fair butchers' steers av shippers purchased freely at \$4 80@4 90, and three loads av 1.744 lbs sold to a New York

Webb sold Sullivan & F 3 stockers av 666 exporter at \$5; common to good shippers sold Giddings sold Bussell 19 good butchers' at \$3 90@4 50. Dressed-beef men bought poor to choice steers and heifers av 946 lbs at \$4 10.

Lovewell sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 16 \$4@4 40, av 1,120 to 1,260 lbs. Six loads of ead of fair butchers' stock av 910 lbs at 1,297 lbs distillery-fed cattle, av 1,150 to 1,305

av 987 lbs at \$4 371/2 and 2 to Marshich av 1,165 at \$4 75; three loads of 1,059 Nebraska steers s at the same price. Nott sold J Wreford 4 good butchers' steers sold at \$4 30; and several bunches av 1.120 to 1,200 lbs sold at \$4 25@4 50. About a dozen v 975 lbs at \$4 25. Haley sold J Wreford 8 fair butchers' steers car-loads of good to choice yearlings, av 69

Hauser sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steer

and helfers av 805 lbs at \$3.65. Culver sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 868 lbs at \$3.90 and 4 thin cows to Wreford & Beck 1,047 lbs to 977 lbs sold at \$3 90@4 30; some steers and heifers av 832 lbs sold at \$4 20. Texas cattle remained steady. A train load of 366 cows as Purdy sold Wreford & Beck 17 good butch .

at \$2.60@2.90. The receipts were rather light on Tuesday, and with a good demand prices advanced 5@10 cents. The market was steady ers' steers av 1,082 ibs at \$4 35.

Sprague sold McGee a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 998 ibs at \$3.75 and a good heifer weighing 880 ibs at \$4.

Culver sold Marx 3 good steers av 1,390 ibs and strong on Wednesday for all grades excepting heavy, and on Thursday the same class was weak, with other grades unchanged. On Friday the receipts numbered 9,000. The market for light cattle was active and prices ver sold Marx 3 good steers av 1,390 lbs

Haley sold Phillips & Wreford 9 good butchers' steers av 1,056 lbs at \$4 20.

McMullen sold Wreford & Beck 20 good butchers' steers and heifers av 877 lbs at strong; heavy grades were unchanged. The following were the closing

Belhimer sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 22 head of fair butchers' stock av 823 lbs at Longcor sold Cross a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 713 lbs at \$3 50 and buils av 740 lbs at \$2 75. Long sold Sullivan & F 15 stockers av 638

lbs at \$3. Gleason sold Marx 3 good butchers' steers av 916 lbs at 34 10. SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 220 head.

There were not enough of them to make market so as to establish prices; but a fair supply of sheep could have been placed at full last week's prices.

Kalaher sold Morey 21, sheared, av 92 lbs at \$5 12½. Giddings sold Loosemore 14 sheard culls av 70 lbs at \$3 50. lbs at \$3 50. Vickery sold Loosemore 11, wooled, av 79 lbs at \$5 50. isley sold Fitzpatrick 78, sheared, av

The offerings of hogs numbered 761 head. Buyers got prices last week considerably igher than other markets warranted, and o even up matters they took 15 cents per hundred off this week. They are still selling too high here for shippers to attempt to do anything with them.

Switzer & Ackiey sold R S Webb 13 av 284 Kalaher sold Ranss 9 av 165 lbs at \$5 65. Giddings sold R S Webb 13 av 205 lbs at

Hauser sold R S Webb 56 av 154 lbs at \$5 60. Longcor sold R S Webb 34 av 179 lbs at Culver sold RS Webb 18 av 207 lbs at \$5 50. Webb sold Rauss 16 av 199 lbs at \$5 30.

Webb sold Rauss 16 av 199 lbs at \$5 60.

Sprague sold R 8 Webb 17 av 205 lbs at \$5 60.

J B Rowe sold Rauss 30 av 203 lbs at \$5 70 and 19 av 182 lbs at \$6 65. Adams sold Webb Bros 32 av 222 lbs at

Purdy sold Rauss 48 av 156 lbs at \$5 65. Beardsley sold Rauss 33 av 188 lbs at \$5 65. Howard sold R S Webb 68 av 170 lbs at Gleason sold R S Webb 48 av 170 lbs at 5 50. Hogan sold R S Webb 46 av 153 lbs at \$5 60. Leng sold R S Webb 25 av 160 lbs at \$5 50.

Huffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 11,458 against 10,614 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 108 car loads on sale. The demand was active and prices ranged 10@10 cents higher thant on the Monday previous Good to choice 1,400 to 1,600 lb steers sold at \$4 85@5 25; good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs do, \$4 60 NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



heifers and mixed butchers' in good demand

and firm within the range of \$3 25@4 25; fat

were about 16 loads of stockers and feeders

offering, for which there was a good demand

5 on Wednesday. The market was considered

QUOTATIONS:

SHEEP.—Receipts 23,200, against 23,400 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday numbered about 6,400. The mar-

ket for good sheep was firm at 1011 former prices, but common were dull and weak. Common to fair 80 to 85 lb sheep sold at \$5@ 5.25; fair to good 85 to 90 lb do, \$5.256,57 f5, and choice to extra at \$6@6.25; fair to good 60 to 65 lb yearlings, \$6@6.50; 70 to 80 lb do,

and a shade lower. The market on Thurs

day was quiet and clipped sheep declined 10@

Hoor.-Receipts 52,911, against 42,705 the

nedium weights, \$5 75@5 85; bulk of sales at

and prices steady. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5.65@5.75; fair do, \$5.40@5.60; selected medium weights, \$5.80@5.90, with one load of

Chicago.

UOTATIONS:

2 50@8 2 65@3

Hogs.—Receipts 77,121 against 71,198 last week. Shipments 24,538. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 28,500. The large receipts had a depressing effect on the market and prices declined 5@10 cents, but at

the close 5 cents of this was recovered. Pcor

to prime light sold at \$5 30@5 60; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 30@5 70; skips and culls, \$3 96@5 10. Prices were 5@10 cents higher on Tuesday, but declined 5 cents on

Wednesday, and on Thursday buyers took off another 5 cents. On Friday there were 14,000

heavy, \$5 40@5 80; skips and culis, \$3 75@5 10.

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in case. ROYAL BAKING POWDEN CO. 106 Wall Street Mew York,

Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1.800 lbs.....

Texas steers 740 to 1,100 lbs. Stock steers, 500 to 900......

CATTLE.-Receipts, 37,118 against 31,175

20 cents.

extra at \$6.

On Friday there were 1,600 she

good sheep was firm at full forme

85 00@45 45

4 75205 25

4 60/24 85

4 30/24 60

Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-

closed at the following

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A wood frame Harvester will not bend out of line when it come once spring back to its original shape. Steel under like circumstances will bend, and when the steel frame of a Binder is once sprung it remains bent until straightened at the shop, or is replaced by a new one. In order to give the requisite strength to a Steel Frame Machine, the weight of the machine must necessarily be increased over the wood parts. If this is questioned, let the farmer take the parts of steel substituted for wood in the so-called Steel Binders and weight them. He will find that steel is the heavier. Or if it is not, it will be found to lack the required strength. Then to test the strength, put the wood and steel in a clamp under equal pressure, and there will be no difficulty in the farmer deciding to his own satisfaction without the aid of any smooth-tongued agents.

THE BUCKEYE BINDER has a wood frame, and is manufactured by

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The High-Arm "Jewel" Machine PRICE, \$21 00.



This is the latest improvement in Sewing Machines, and combines all the best qualities of high-priced machines, while contains others, making it superior to any. Its simplicity is a marvel. tains but little more than half the number of parts of any Lock-Stitch or Shuttle Machine. Its new upper feed is very effective in changing from thick to thin goods, the tension may be turned to any angle withou raising the pressure foot. It has the newest, perfect, Self-Setting Needle in use, which may be set in the dark. The improved loose wheel works automatically so there is no necessity of turning screws loosening springs or catches. This may chine makes the nicest stitch of any ma chine without exceptions. Both sides are so even and regular it is almost impossi-ble to tell the right from the wrong side of a seam.

The attachments, which are furnished with each machine free, are unsurpasse in workmanship, finish or the fine work they will do. The instruction book contains a large engraving of each, with full directions for using. The furniture is black walnut, of the style represented above, and very finely finished. In fact, we claim the "Jewel" to be the best made, and to do better and wider range of work than any machine in the market. We will furnish this machine complete for \$21, which includes a year's subscription to the FARMER. Address

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Horses, Cattle and Sheep



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tion, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Disordered Kidncys or Bladder.

It will Cure in Cattle: Indigestion, Colic.
Hoove or Blown, Diarrhea or Dysentery.

It will Cure in Sheep: Colic, Hoove, Diarrheas
or Dysentery, when given according to directions

IT WILL PAY Every owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full does for Horses and Cattle and sixteen does for sheep. A single does in Colic when given in time usually has the desired effect. It will not spoil by age.

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